

Honeywell, Inc. sent its placement recruiters to MIT this past Monday and Tuesday, and they were met here by pickets and demonstrators in the lobby of building 7 and at the Placement Office, building E19. The pickets were sponsored by the Clergy and Laity Concerned, and protested Honeywell's involvement in weapons research, and particularly anti-personnel weapons allegedly used in Vietnam.

Photo by Roger Goldstein

Women air sleep-in issue

By Wendy Peikes

The issue of "permanent male guests" was the major topic of discussion at a packed house meeting at McCormick on Tuesday. The question, which has been debated often in the past, concerns men who live in the officially all-women dorm without paying rents or being assigned to the dorm.

The issue came to a head recently when the house government distributed copies of letters between House President Anita Horton and Dean for Student Affairs Carola Eisenberg (the letters were subsequently published in *The Tech*, March 6). Eisenberg stated that word of the matter had come to her by way of students who did not want to take the matter to the house government.

According to Eisenberg, many residents were upset about their situation, and too embarrassed to complain to their fellow residents. In some cases, women wanted to move from their suite or floor because they objected to sharing their facilities with men.

She mentioned that many young girls are not ready by their freshmen year to enter a living situation with men. Others were allowed to go to MIT be-

cause of the fact that there was an all-women's dorm. One parent has even called up the Institute and accused them of getting women students under "false pretenses," by claiming a "non-existent" all women's dorm.

Eisenberg continued to say that girls who are having any sort of problems with habitual male guests should feel free to express their feelings. They should not wonder why they "can't adjust," and instead concentrate on finding a place where they fit in better. The proper channels to go through for solutions of problems related to this matter are JudCom, McCormick tutors, senior tutors and housemasters. The Dean's office is not the best place to bring these problems.

Although some girls disliked the mere presence of men permanently visiting the dorm, most of the complaints Dean Eisen-

berg heard were of specific actions of "resident non-residents." Some objected to men coming out of the shower naked, others protested an extra squeeze on their already crowded cooking facilities. Another frequent complaint was of not being prepared to live in a "coed dorm."

Eisenberg said that "The girls don't want to feel too 'puritanical,' so many don't voice their opinions. It's a shame that people can't express themselves." She would also like everyone to know that this problem is not unique to McCormick.

After hearing enough complaints, Eisenberg sent a letter to outgoing McCormick Hall president Janet Markham, expressing concern for "individual students who find themselves in an uncomfortable situation with no recourse."

(Please turn to page 2)

Exchange renewal favored though problems still linger

By Jonathan L. Weker

(This is the second of two articles on the MIT-Wellesley Exchange. —Editor)

Throughout the first five years of the MIT-Wellesley Exchange, most of the higher-level policy considerations generated by the cross-registration program between the two schools has been handled by the Joint Committee on the MIT-Wellesley Exchange, which in a recently-released report recommended the continuation of the program. However, the actual administra-

tive work created by the exchange has been the domain of Jane Sauer the MIT coordinator of the exchange, and her counterpart at Wellesley, Helen Falkson.

Both coordinators have surveyed their respective student bodies and have found that the exchange enjoys a high degree of approval on both campuses. But there are a number of problems generated by the exchange which have surfaced both in the Joint Committee's report and in the surveys.

Perhaps the most serious problem which the exchange has encountered is the demand made by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Role of Women Students at MIT that the exchange be re-evaluated with regard to the position of female students at MIT. According to Sauer, the fear expressed by many MIT coeds is that the exchange would detract from MIT's recruitment of female students.

In the report it issued last year, the Ad Hoc Committee stated that "MIT has a responsibility for the education of women in science and technology." The report argues that many persons feel the exchange is primarily for the social benefit of MIT men and Wellesley women. "The social component of the exchange program must be made explicit and handled in an honest, open manner, lest any woman studying at MIT not be considered seriously as a student."

According to the surveys taken at both schools, however, a majority of the students do not feel the primary value of the exchange is purely social. The survey given last spring to all MIT undergraduates shows that most MIT students viewed the exchange as being advantageous in several respects, enhancing the academic, social and general environments of both schools. Only 8.8% of those responding to the survey felt the exchange was essentially social in nature. Among exchange participants, this figure was 2.9%.

Falkson sympathized with some of the demands made by the MIT coed group. "I think they're right," she commented. "I think MIT did use Wellesley as a back door to coedify."

(Please turn to page 3)

License sought for campus beer sales

By Ken Davis

MIT is currently exploring the possibility of obtaining a liquor license for the Student Center.

Arrangements are being made by the Dining Service, Student Center Committee, and Dean's Office to sell beer on tap at the Center, probably in 20 Chimneys.

The liquor license would be in the name of MIT, although one person will be named as responsible for administering the sales. The beer itself would be obtained and sold by the Dining Service.

"Our first task is to see what can be set up in 20 Chimneys," said Jon Hartshorne, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. He stated that having beer in the Student Center has the potential of bringing more people into the building. "I think the biggest problem will be what it does to the Student Center," he said.

Since 20 Chimneys is primarily an eating place, the Stu-

dent Center Committee is looking into areas where people might be able to sit and drink in a more pub-like atmosphere. The space outside 20 Chimneys is being considered, according to SCC chairman Steve Wallman.

Tentative plans are being made to sell draft beer on tap in the area immediately to the right of 20 Chimneys' door. Opinion is being gathered about what type of beer to buy. Prices, it is hoped, will be attractive to the student, under 35 cents for a twelve-ounce glass. Operations may be underway as early as April.

Although definite arrangements have not yet been made, beer drinking will probably be restricted to certain areas of the building. Students will be discouraged from bringing their brew to the library, for example.

MIT currently holds two beer and wine licenses, one for Ashdown House and the other for The Muddy Charles.



David Bernstein '74 of SPE, new IFC chairman

Photo by Joe Kashi

IFC elections held; Fiji party announced

Tuesday night the Interfraternity Conference (IFC) elected a new slate of officers, headed by Chairman David Bernstein '74 of SPE. The group also heard the first official announcement of the Fiji Island Party.

The main business of the heavily attended meeting (18 out of the 29 fraternities were present) was the election of officers. Bernstein, a student director of the Coop, spoke of "increasing communication between fraternities," and "involving freshmen," perhaps in an IFC froshcon. He beat David Gromala '74 of DTD and Bill Dynan '75 of SN.

Gromala was then elected vice-chairman of the IFC. The other new officers are Stan Roth '75 of TZ, Secretary; Mark Oakes '73 of DKE, Treasurer; Mark Keogh '76 of TC, Purchasing Manager Committee Chairman; Mark Derrick, PMC Warehouse Chairman; Carl Mueller '75 of SPE, Community Relations; Wayne Stargardt '74 of TC, Rush Chairman; and Drew Jaglom '74 of DTD, Jud-Comm Chairman.

Members of PDG then reminded the meeting of the upcoming Fiji Island Party, which is open to the whole

community and is free, except for transportation. That party is to be held on Saturday, May 5.

In other business, members were told that the IFC Bad Debt Committee would accept cases from now until April 5, under procedures that would be slightly different than those used before. It was reported that cases would then be processed and acted on by Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Ken Browning by April 26. A constitutional amendment was passed, creating the post of Finance Management Chairman. This officer is supposed to oversee the Bad Debt Committee and handle its correspondence, as well as attempting to improve treasury practices throughout the fraternity system. One officer estimated that "90% of the fraternities' bad debts could be recovered with dedication and persistence." He went on to suggest a bad debt officer in any house which has a major problem.

The meeting also included the announcement that Gibbs Oil has been selected by IFC as its official recommended oil supplier. Nineteen houses already use the company, which made the lowest bid for service.

Men in McCormick: Unwelcome guests?

(Continued from page 1)

At the meeting Housemaster Steve Senturia explained that the letter from Eisenberg contained a veiled threat. "There are two conflicting rules on the books at MIT. There is a legal limit to the number that can reside in McCormick. There is also another rule which allows visitors 24 hours a day. The Dean's office is embarrassed by this contradiction. They would like it if all the guys at McCormick would suddenly vanish."

Holly Heine, a senior tutor, then spoke up. "Girls must realize that they must restrict their guests. The regular residents should not have to fight for working space or bathrooms. The newer and younger residents are being hurt the most, because they are afraid to speak up."

Girls at the meeting expressed widely varying opinions on the matter. A few claimed that men in a girls' room all the time had no effect on them, but one hanging around in the lounge could be very annoying. Most did not at all object to the idea of males being present all of the time, and several remarked that it was really great to relate freely to members of the opposite sex.

A small, but highly vocal group of girls objected strongly to the mere presence of "habitual male guests." An objection was raised to the men using "our water, our electricity, while we are the only ones paying rent!" Others mentioned the extra spaces at the lounge tables used when guests are eating, the extra time used on the washers and dryers, and the fact that they felt uncomfortable walking around in pajamas and rollers with members of the opposite sex present.

Senturia emphasized that males at McCormick, even if they are there 24 hours a day, "are guests, not residents, whose rights are only second to those of regular residents." The housemaster reminded the girls that JudCom, the house officers, the tutors and senior tutors and themselves are available to discuss such matters in private.

Senturia claims that there will be no inspection of rooms or

mass "cleanout" of all long-term male guests. What he hopes will be accomplished is that anyone having problems will not be intimidated by their peers, but will ask for help within the dorm.

Anita Horton, new president of McCormick Hall, stated that there could be no general guidelines set for a dorm-wide policy. A girl in a double whose roommate has a permanent male guest has a legitimate complaint. The couple causing trouble should not be immediately thrown out, but other arrangements could be made.

According to Horton, a girl hesitates to move out of her suite for fear of being placed in a double or a triple. However, she should realize that it is possible that swaps could be made between girls who are dissatisfied with their present suite or floor. One of the improvements Horton suggested was a change in the priority system for assigning rooms.

Linda Tufts, JudCom chairman, said that "the women haven't gone to the dorm government for help. We would like everyone to know that matters discussed with JudCom are completely confidential. There is no necessity for everyone to know about anyone else's problems."

A member of the Judicial Committee will soon be visiting each floor and suite to discuss problems of this matter and to

encourage everyone to take their problems to the house government or the tutors before consulting the deans.

Horton summed things up by saying, "If you don't like where you're living, there's no sense in staying there."

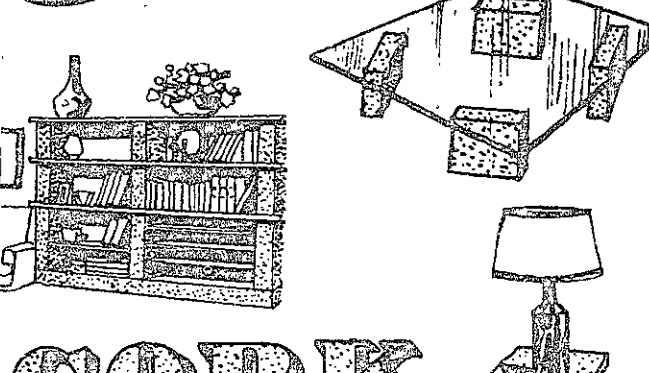
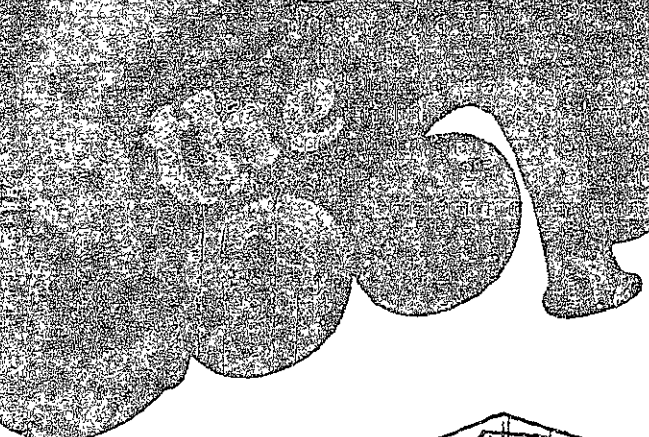
Markham, outgoing president, said that the meeting "made people more aware that a problem exists. It also let people with complaints know that they have a right to complain."

There was no major decision made at the meeting, such as a raid to oust the men now in McCormick, or make their hostesses pay rent. But, as Senturia put it "Girls with permanent male guests were put more on the defensive." And girls objecting to these guests were assured protection of their rights first, before those of non-residents, including the right to have one that particularly offends them removed, if necessary.

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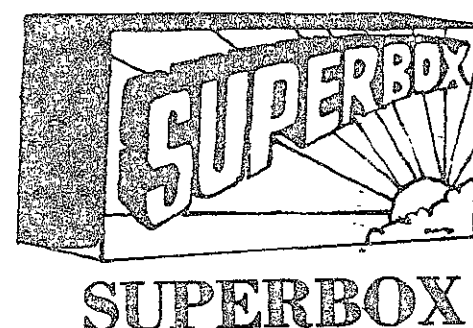
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FOREIGN STUDY TRUE-FALSE QUIZ

1. IT'S DIFFICULT TO ARRANGE TO STUDY FOR A YEAR ABROAD.

FALSE: It is neither difficult nor time consuming. Your faculty advisor and the Foreign Study Office will be happy to help you set it up.

2. STUDY ABROAD IS MORE EXPENSIVE THAN MIT.

FALSE: The total year's cost, including round-trip transportation and normal student-style vacation travel, is usually less than the cost at MIT.

3. YOU LOSE YOUR FINANCIAL AID AND DORMITORY PRIORITY.

FALSE: As an "Undergraduate on Foreign Study" you retain these privileges in most cases.

4. IT'S DIFFICULT TO GET CREDIT FOR STUDY ABROAD.

FALSE: It's possible to earn full credit for study abroad if you can document work done. In general you are likely to receive somewhat more credit for Humanities courses taken abroad than for technical subjects.

5. FRESHMAN YEAR IS TOO EARLY TO START PLANNING.

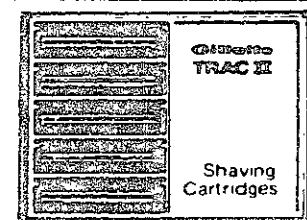
FALSE: In general, the earlier you begin planning, the easier it is.

6. DEADLINES ARE SOON APPROACHING FOR FOREIGN STUDY APPLICATIONS.

TRUE: But it's not too late, yet.

7. THE FOREIGN STUDY OFFICE IS HARD TO FIND.

FALSE: Take the elevator in Building 10 to the 3rd Floor, turn right and walk into the second door on the right, Room 10-303. We will look forward to seeing you.

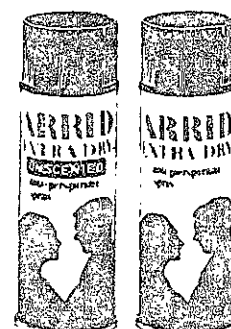


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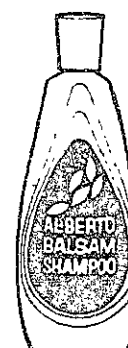
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Women oppose Exchange Center opens doors for cancer research

(Continued from page 1)

However, judging from the results of a survey given this past December to all Wellesley students, Falkson did not agree with the contention that the exchange is primarily social in character, claiming that most Wellesley students do not view the exchange in social terms. "I don't think most students go to MIT with the idea of dating MIT students," she declared. Noting the stereotype image of the crewcut Tech Tool with slide rule in hand and white socks on feet does rather little to enhance such intentions.

Falkson also expressed her belief, perpetrated by the Wellesley survey, that the exchange is beneficial in many respects. "Most don't come here primarily for academics," she remarked of MIT cross-registrants. "Primarily, they want a new approach to teaching."

Yet, despite the liberal arts approach to teaching that prevails at Wellesley, there has been a problem in finding enough MIT students interested in the exchange to meet the demand by Wellesley students to take courses at MIT. Even though there are 4100 undergraduates at MIT, compared to 1700 at Wellesley, there has always been a greater number of Wellesley students interested in the exchange, with the exception of the fall 1968 semester, when the exchange was begun. During that semester, participation was limited to 80 students from each school. Thereafter, it was agreed that the two schools would stay within 20% of each other in cross-enrollment, so that by last spring 272 Wellesley students and 224 MIT undergraduates were able to participate. However, the 20% guideline has necessitated the establishment of restrictions by Wellesley on participation in the exchange. During the current semester, no Wellesley student was allowed to take more than one course at MIT, and freshmen were barred from participating altogether.

Several reasons have been given to explain the lopsided interest in the exchange. "I really think scheduling is a big problem," remarked Sauer, noting that MIT students on the whole have considerably more class hours per week than do Wellesley students, leaving little time for a Wellesley subject. Furthermore, according to the survey given at MIT, 15.9% of those responding indicated that it would be "very difficult" to take a course at Wellesley due to departmental requirements, and

another 35.8% found that departmental requirements created "some difficulty" with regard to the same endeavor. An additional 50 respondents (5.5%) said that because Wellesley exams for fall term courses are given during IAP, they did not take a Wellesley subject last year.

According to the Joint Committee report, it is generally acknowledged that grades at MIT tend to be higher than those given at Wellesley. Though no Wellesley student stated that grades were the prime motivation for taking a course at MIT, exchange participants on the average fared better than the average student in a comparable course at Wellesley.

Furthermore, according to the Joint Committee's report, Wellesley courses emphasize protocol, attendance, and punctuality regarding completion of work, features which some past exchange participants have found to be somewhat oppressive, especially in light of the relative laxness of MIT courses. On the other hand, the MIT "habit" of attending classes and handing in work seemingly at the student's whim has caused a minor degree of consternation among Wellesley professors.

Another phenomenon concerning the selection of courses at MIT by Wellesley students has arisen which has not been anticipated at the outset of the exchange. MIT students, as expected, enrolled primarily in Wellesley humanities and social science classes. However, it had also been expected that Wellesley students would take advantage of science and engineering courses, in which MIT acknowledges that its strength lies. This has not happened; instead, 50.4% of cross-registered Wellesley students last fall were enrolled in MIT humanities and social science courses, an additional 25.4% and 3.4% took architecture and management courses, respectively.

The nature of the courses selected by most Wellesley cross-registrants has furthered the claims of MIT coeds, who feel that the course selections made by the Wellesley students have done little to impress MIT with the seriousness of their own intentions to pursue careers in engineering and science. The non-scientific orientation of the education pursued by most of the Wellesley students living in McCormick Hall last year on the residence exchange was one of

several factors which created some tension between the dormitory's residents and the exchangees. Perhaps the primary cause of the ill feeling was that McCormick residents had not been consulted on the arrangements for the residence exchange that directly concerned them, an oversight which the Joint Committee's report urges not be committed in the future.

The report also offers some explanation for the balance of the course selection made by Wellesley cross registrants, stating that "this may be because most Wellesley students are not science majors, and that MIT's academic strengths go beyond science and engineering." Science majors at Wellesley are plagued by the same handicap as engineering and science students at MIT, namely that courses offered in the student's major field at the other school do not fit in his department's course sequence and thus cannot fulfill departmental requirements.

Most of the other problems encountered by the MIT-Wellesley exchange have been mechanical in nature, concerning transportation, registration, drop dates and grades. "It is not a positive factor that the two schools are so far apart," remarked Joint Committee co-chairman Robert Garis, Dean of Wellesley College.

Operating busses hourly between the two campuses has been the major expense incurred by the exchange, costing approximately \$45,000 annually. Funding has come from the general funds of both institutions, in addition to a grant given by the Henry Luce Foundation to both schools.

Conflicting drop dates and registration procedures have not increased the ease of operation of the exchange, and the unsynchronized calendars of the two schools does not work in the exchange's favor. However as was pointed out by Robert Alberty, the Joint Committee's other co-chairman and Dean of the School of Sciences at MIT, "when you have cooperation between two institutions, you cannot expect complete coordination between the two."

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By Richard Parker
Cancer: 20,000 new victims in Massachusetts annually; cancer: the second leading cause of death in our society; cancer: understanding it and curing the disease are now the goals of MIT's newest research center.

On October 1 the MIT Cancer Research Center will open its doors in the hope of curing a disease that scientists still do not understand. According to David Baltimore, recently appointed as an American Cancer Society Professor of Microbiology, researchers today know that cancer cells grow uncontrollably and som-

times do form a lump or fill the bone marrow; however, they do not understand the reasons behind the growth.

"Trying to understand why the cells grow uncontrollably is a problem of practical importance and requires great scientific sophistication," Baltimore stated. "In effect, this combination is the fundamental reason that the National Institute of Health decided to fund the Center."

Presently, there are two major theories as to why the cells divide without control. The first assumes that cells normally re-

(Please turn to page 9)



Biologist David Baltimore

Photo by Craig W. Reynolds

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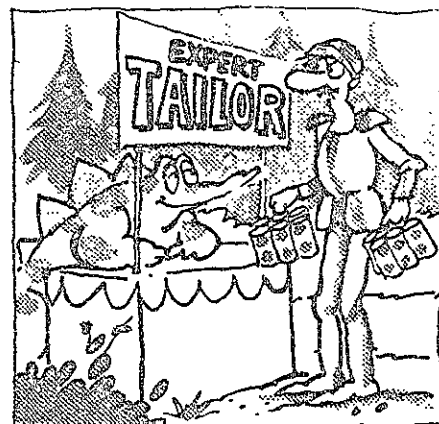
Professor Noam A. Chomsky, Linguistics

Respondents: Phillip Morrison, Physics
Ned J. Block, Philosophy

KRESGE AUDITORIUM, 5:30 PM Wednesday, March 14



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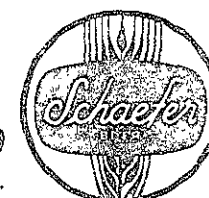
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Commentary:

A foreign student's lament

By Pervez Hoodbhoy

Following the Second World War, the United States took upon itself, among other things, to become the principal educator of the underdeveloped countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The once shuttered gates of universities here opened to foreign students and today there are over a hundred thousand foreign students in US universities. The student body at MIT contains about 13% foreign students. Ten years ago foreign students were objects of curiosity; today they scarcely draw any interest, partly because of increased numbers and partly because of a deepening introversion within American society. Ostensibly, these students are here because they will prove to be of benefit to their countries. This is the assumption which I wish to question. In doing so, I shall restrict discussion to Pakistan, although these arguments apply almost verbatim to India and are generally applicable to third world countries.

Firstly an estimated minimum of 90% of students who come here for higher education do not return to their countries after their educational goals have been met. (This does not include military and government officers sent for professional training at government expense.) Becoming accustomed to a higher standard of living, they are absorbed into the mainstream of life here and become permanent citizens. The qualifications of incoming students from Pakistan range from a minimum of two years of college to almost qualified doctors. The exodus of the latter has reached crisis proportions. The transfer of skilled or trained manpower to the industrialized nations, especially the United States, represents a significant diminution in the already impoverished resources of underdeveloped countries.

Secondly those students who do choose to return to their countries generally belong to one of three categories. These include people who have been assured of a high government position job with a multi-national corporation which conducts operations within that country. To illustrate the point, of the two Pakistanis who have returned to Pakistan after receiving degrees from MIT (an estimated 50 Pakistanis have so far been enrolled here), one has set up a textile and plastics plant while the other is a consultant for a foreign firm. Significantly, the head of the present regime in Pakistan, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, is a graduate of the

University of California at Berkeley. Two of his children are presently studying at Harvard.

Thirdly how does one apply the methods of a highly technological society relying on all the modern sophistications to another society where the basic problems of food and shelter are far from resolved? Four years of electrical engineering at MIT can make one capable of understanding the intricacies of computer circuitry or network design. But, the great majority of Pakistani people have not even got electricity in their homes not to mention sanitation or even a 'pucca' roof. Foreign students in technical fields rarely, if ever, are able to get thesis topics in an area which might be relevant to some aspects of their countries need. The relevance of education here to our own countries is seriously questionable. The acute problems of underdeveloped countries today are solvable to a great extent using very basic technologies, all of which are available today. The problem of application of these technologies is a social one, not a technical one. To develop higher and higher technologies without heeding the basic social problems is a typical and dangerous phenomena everywhere.

Fourthly the impact of foreign education is not to be measured by the numbers of students who go abroad - it goes beyond that. Firstly the lure of the great bounties that supposedly lie across the ocean is sufficiently distracting to make an average graduate from a local college or university very dissatisfied with his present, rather mediocre job. This includes irresponsibility, arising from the feeling that he is inadequately paid. He sees his friends depart from the country for purposes of 'higher education,' and he will not rest easy until he too can do the same. Similarly, in educational institutions, the best students leave the country for foreign education (the intentions of returning fading away with time), decreasing the overall quality of the student population. The psychological impact of this on local institutions is such as to eliminate any pride in genuine intellectual achievement. After all, true education must lie abroad, for why else did the better students choose to go there? Consequently the success of a university or college is measured only in how well it prepares students for further education in American, British or French universities. This attitude of mental slavery is one of the reasons responsible for the total lack

of original research in any of Pakistan's five universities.

Observing what graduates from universities here have done on returning to Pakistan is a matter requiring further analysis. Some qualitative features are clear. The introduction of automation and construction of capital intensive industries by some of these people has by no means reduced unemployment, instead it has increased social stratification and centralizing of power. Sophisticated marketing and advertising methods are being used much in the same way as in the United States for much the same purposes. The absurd cruelty of this situation should not be missed by anyone - we, who are a nation unable to feed and shelter ourselves in any remotely adequate manner, are being lured into becoming compulsive consumers of cigarettes, perfumes and watches. The haughty arrogance for all things local, of

those who have returned for any of the three reasons outlined earlier and their extolling of the pleasures of life in the United States compounds the frustrations of many people they come into contact with.

Without discussing the motivations for attracting foreign students to the United States, one cannot say whether or not foreign education has been successful from the U.S. point of view. It certainly has not been so for the underdeveloped countries. Nor has the spirit of internationalism developed among foreign students. What has happened in many cases is 'Americanization' which is more an acknowledgement of inferiority than an expression of having achieved a feeling of international brotherhood. It is tragic but true that there will be no international brotherhood until the inequalities between nations disappear, unless the underdeveloped countries can throw off the yoke of greedy exploitation and of poverty and hunger, education alone cannot help.

(Pervez Hoodbhoy is a graduate student at MIT. A seminar for foreign students thinking of going home is being held on March 15 at 4 pm in the International Student Lounge, Walker Memorial. For more information contact: The Foreign Student Office, x3-3795. -Editor)

Letters

To the Editor:

From Week to Week

No matter who you are, survival is a struggle in Cambridge, and my everyday war is well into its second year now. And, although the grinding traffic, the unintelligible accents, and the Sonya Hamlin Show all represent major battles, it's sometimes the little things that get you by from week to week.

I was in New Haven last week, visiting the law school. It was 11:30 and I was about to head back when an idea surfaced - why not wander into Professor Bickel's office and presumptuously see if he's free for lunch? So, now allowing myself sufficient time to think about it and bag the idea, I knocked.

"Hi-Mr.-Bickel-I'm-Don-Moore-a-graduate-student-at-MIT-and-you-may-think-this-a-bit-strange-but-I-was-visiting-the-law-school-today-and-I've-read-a-lot-by-you-and-about-you-and-I-thought-I'd-see-if-you-were-free-for-lunch."

"Well, Mr. Moore, I don't think it strange at all. In fact, I'm flattered that you asked, and - if I weren't tied up already - I'd be glad to. Perhaps if you called next time."

Well, I told you it was a small gesture; but nevertheless here we have Alexander Bickel - a rather well known law professor - being flattered that I - a relative waif off the street - had asked him to lunch.

So, a win will be eked out in Weekly Battle No. 82; but the war certainly would be a lot easier if there were only a few more Bickels in the battles.

Donovan B. Moore '73

LETTERS

Letters to *The Tech* are run on a space available basis. They are never cut.

Letters are run at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief; the decision is based on factors of brevity, community interest, and/or introduction of new and interesting information. All letters must be signed, although signatures may be withheld on request. Letters that are not typewritten will not be considered. Preference will be given to triple spaced letters typed on a 57 space line.

No letter longer than 14 inches long will be run in the future. If done to the specification suggested, that length would be 64 lines. Longer opinions should be submitted to *Commentary*.

by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart

Viscomm schedule

Calendar of Corporation Meetings
and Corporation Visiting Committee Meetings
1972-73

As of March 5, 1973

March 16	Mechanical Engineering
March 22, 23	Architecture & Planning
April 11, 12	Sponsored Research
April 12, 13	Philosophy
April 19, 20	Electrical Engineering
April 25, 26	Nutrition & Food Science
April 26, 27	Physics

May 7	Ocean Engineering
May 10, 11	Arts

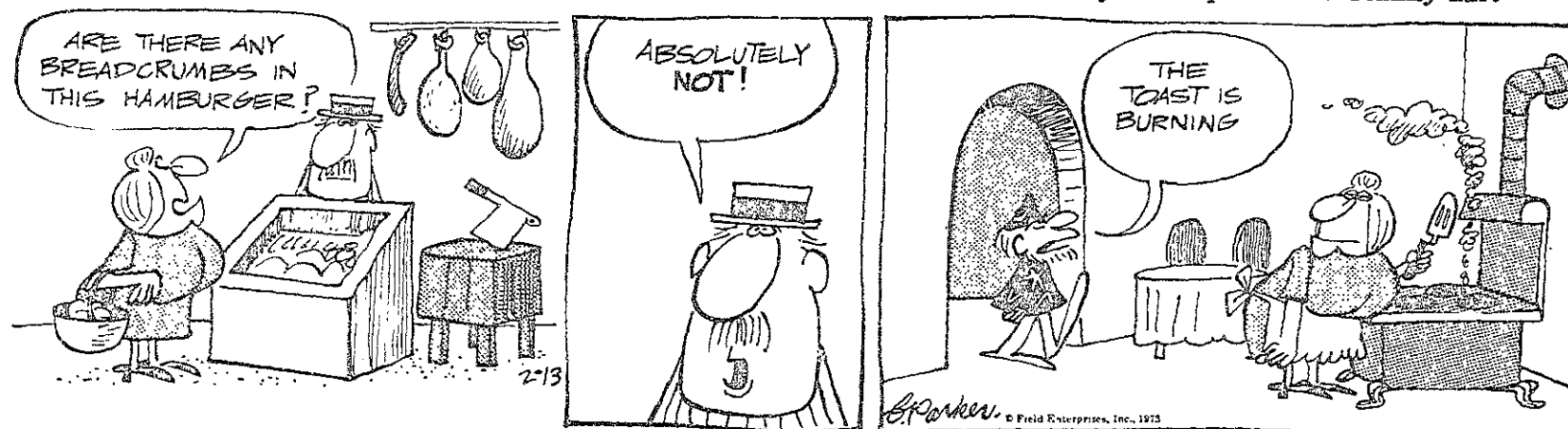
June 1

Quarterly Meeting of the Corporation

Visiting Committees tentatively planning meetings include Civil Engineering, which is planning for the fall.

(The publication of this list is for the information of the community only. It is not an invitation to attend meetings which are normally closed to the public. Further information may be obtained from the departmental headquarters involved. -Editor)

THE WIZARD OF ID



The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in *The Boston Globe*

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the tech arts section

A posthumous Move

by Mark Astolfi

Split Ends — The Move (United Artists)

When the conversation turns to British bands which were big faves in their homeland but whose records were stiff stateside, the paradigmatic case always bemoaned is the Move. Nobody really knows why they didn't become popular in America, but one thing is for sure: the Move's two spin-off bands, Electric Light Orchestra and Wizzard, are not going to follow suit. In fact, *this* record may well turn out to be some manner of a posthumous smash for Messers. Wood, Lynne, and Bevan, alias the Move.

A little history: Roy Wood and Bev Bevan are the only remaining members of the original Move, five guys who began their auspicious career in 1966. From the beginning, their 45's were no strange bedfellows with the Top of the Pops, and despite several personnel changes and defections, the Move spent the next four years cavorting about, causing trouble and great singles, married to whatever trendiness was currently in fashion, be it Who-like exhibitionism, flower-power, or whatever. The favorite Move story, here retold for the billionth time, concerns a single called "Flowers in the Rain." To insure its doubtless success, Move manager Tony Secunda mailed out promotional postcards which featured a doctored photo of then-P.M. Harold Wilson between the sheets with his secretary. Harold wasn't amused, regardless of the fact that three quarters of England were whispering the rumor long before Secunda moved in. The courts consequently compensated for Wilson's negligible sense of humor by awarding him all proceeds from the sale of the single.

The change that spelled the eventual end for the Move-as-we-know-it came when lead vocalist Carl Wayne, a latent Tom Jones type, split to search for superstardom on the lounge and barroom circuit, to be replaced by one Jeff Lynne. Together with Wood, called by some (especially those who write Move liner notes) "one of the foremost minds in British rock and roll," and volcanic drummer Bev Bevan, he eliminated the last trace of bubblegum from the Move with one fell saurian swoop, viz: the single "Brontosaurus." Then, a warm-up album later, came *Message from the Country*, the last Move *qua* Move album, and probably the best. Already, the two sides of the Move, like the prophase of a paramonium, had begun to become delineated: the rumbling, raspy rock and roll that was to become Wizzard, and the classically-oriented (cello, French horn, violin) rock of Electric Light Orchestra. After *Message*, the Move changed their name to Electric Light Orchestra, to indicate that this was something new and adventurous, and the album by the same name certainly was, both in style—stretching horizons, and in the fact that it sold (!) in the states.

Roy Wood has since left ELO to form Wizzard, while Jeff and Bev and numerous renegades from the London Symphony keep the Electric Light burning. Both should have albums out shortly.

But meanwhile, the now-defunct Move is again on record, in the guise of *Split Ends*. This album is actually *Message from the Country* with three songs taken out and five Move singles added to the remaining seven. It's as close as we're probably going to come to a Move Greatest Hits package, and it's worth an arm and a leg to own, a truly spectacular collection. The singles include:

"Do Ya" — The Move's first authentic American AM hit, it is the latest, greatest reincarnation of the Riff That Will Never Die (see: Alice Cooper's "Be My Lover," Kinks' "Top of the Pops," Troggs' "Wild Thing")

"California Man" — "Do Ya" 's flip side, and my favorite on the album, it's a full-throttle Fifties romp, hacking Jerry



The Move

Lee Lewis to smithereens. "Goin' to a party, meet me after school..."

"Chinatown" — A catchy, rather than heavy, pop ditty, its slithering George Harrisonesque guitar licks reminding me of what the Beatles, had they stuck together, might have sounded like circa 1971, before they turned space-fag, right in time with 1972.

"Tonight" — An inspired, half-acoustic, half-rockola number.

And among the *Message from the Country* material, the best includes:

"Message from the Country" — Move in the ELO vein, this anthem has a strong "I Am the Walrus" feel, as did ELO's showcase number "10538 Overture."

"It Wasn't My Idea To Dance" — Also classically-oriented, this time with Roy Wood's beguiling oboe; like "Brontosaurus," the tune disintegrates into a blinding yet purposeful cacophony.

"Until Your Mama's Gone" — A great rocker to shake yer bum to, sounding like a Mesozoic John Kongos.

"No Time" — A silvery, slow cut, with tight, tinny, and beautiful harmonies that rival the likes of the Turtles or Hollies in impact.

And on and on goes the Move genius, too damn incredible to give you much of a sense of here. Best album of the year? Who cares. It's just so great when an underrated band finally emerges, and blows the house down. Don't miss this record.

Messina round Boston

by Mark Preissler

This past weekend, Loggins and Messina ripped it up at the Orpheum, the third time they've graced the fair Hub of the Universe with their spirited brand of countrified rock and roll. Here's what came to pass, starting at the finish and backtracking: Kenny and Jim and friends performed two encores, consisting of their smash AM hit "Your Mama Don't Dance," and a cut from their first album, "Nobody But You." The latter made explicit the shortcomings of the acoustical environs of the Orpheum. This was especially evident when Larry Sims belched out the bass line to "Nobody But You." The band's performance was up to par in every respect, being as tight and tuneful as ever, but suffering, as do all bands, at the hands of Boston concert halls. At least they didn't have the singular privilege to play the Garden.

For their finale, they performed "Vahevala," the only song whose arrangement was significantly altered from their recordings. The song began with Al Garth playing the recorder to accompany Jon Clarke's two recorders. This was accompanied by a creaking of masts; in fact, several people mentioned that they smelled Old Spice. Unfortunately the song was long and boring, with extended sound effects that demonstrated the individual proficiencies of the musicians but not to any kind of

continuity.

The front end of their set consisted of more songs from their first two albums, among them "Holiday Hotel" which spotlighted Clarke and Garth, "Golden Ribbons," "Angry Eyes," and "Back To Georgia." Since it was announced that the concert was being recorded for a live album, it would seem that L&M might have done some new songs, or performed the old ones differently. Not so. The only noticeable change was the lack of keyboards (Michael Omartian played keyboards on their first two LPs), and an extended version of "Vahevala."

Before this, however, Kenny Loggins played a sub-set consisting of "his" songs. Starting with "House at Pooh Corner," unaccompanied on a six-string, he followed with "Danny's Song," "Lady of My Heart," and "Long-Tailed Cat."

My only real beef with the concert was the use of the first two minutes or so of "Also Sprach Zarathustra." I expected Kenny to appear with an eagle (Messina?) on his shoulder and a serpent at his feet, like Zarathustra greeting the sunrise. This was not the case, however, for as soon as he appeared on stage, the nonsense was over and the music began.

Before Loggins and Messina was a warm-up set by Jim Croce, commencing with "Bad, Bad Leroy Brown." Probably the most exciting thing about the Croce set was the guitar-playing of Maury Muehleisen. The songs were interspersed with pickup-truck humor like "I realized one summer that up to three hundred and fifty pounds, a girl is still a person, but over four hundred she becomes a place."

Croce did all of his hit songs: "Operator," "Rapid Roy," "Don't Mess Around With Jim." Unfortunately all of Croce's songs are built upon overused chord structures, and consequently the audience didn't pay a heck of a lot of

attention, except to the tunes they recognized. But Croce has presence and kept the audience at least awake with his spurious jokes and the incredible rapport between himself and Muehleisen.

Buchanan and stretched snakes

by Neal Vitale

Second Album — Roy Buchanan (Polydor)

Roy Buchanan (Polydor)

Buch and the Snake Stretchers (One of Three) — Roy Buchanan (Bioya Sound)

Two facts become painfully obvious as one listens to these three records (the sum total of recorded Roy Buchanan), watches the guitarist and band on stage, or catches a repeat on TV of the NET special from last year that introduced Mr. Buchanan — 1) Roy Buchanan may well be the best American electric guitarist alive today, if not the best world-wide, and 2) he is quagmired in his current group, the Snake Stretchers, who are said to relate to him the same way a quarry worker relates to a piece of sculpted marble.

Buchanan manipulates the strings and knobs of his beat-up unadorned Telecaster with the skill of a sculptor or craftsman, delivering the most fluid, dynamic, and piercing leads this side of Beck, Page, Gallagher, *et. al.* In some senses, the primordial capabilities of the Snake Stretchers allow him the free reign to latch onto and monopolize the spotlight, and dazzle the listener. But as Buchanan has long shirked public recognition outside a small coterie of fans around Washington, D.C., a stance with his focusing and leading a band of equally amazing musicians (though probably more satisfying musically) is a remote and improbable possibility. The man is more than a bit of an enigma.

Up until late last year, the only recording somewhat publicly available was the semi-bootleg Bioya Sound album, packed in a burlap potato sack. Despite terrible sound quality, there were high points — the rough-hewn, heavily building "The Messiah Will Come Again" remains possibly the single best example of Mr. Buchanan's wizardry. The two Polydor releases are smoother and more open (perhaps a bit *too* slick), but the insipid backing is also brought out more. Terribly hokey pieces of rock 'n' roll and blues are run through by the Snake Stretchers, distinguished almost solely by Roy Buchanan's fine, raw-edged guitar technique. We can only wait and hope for a backing band (and a batch of songs) more suited and matched to such a high-class artist.

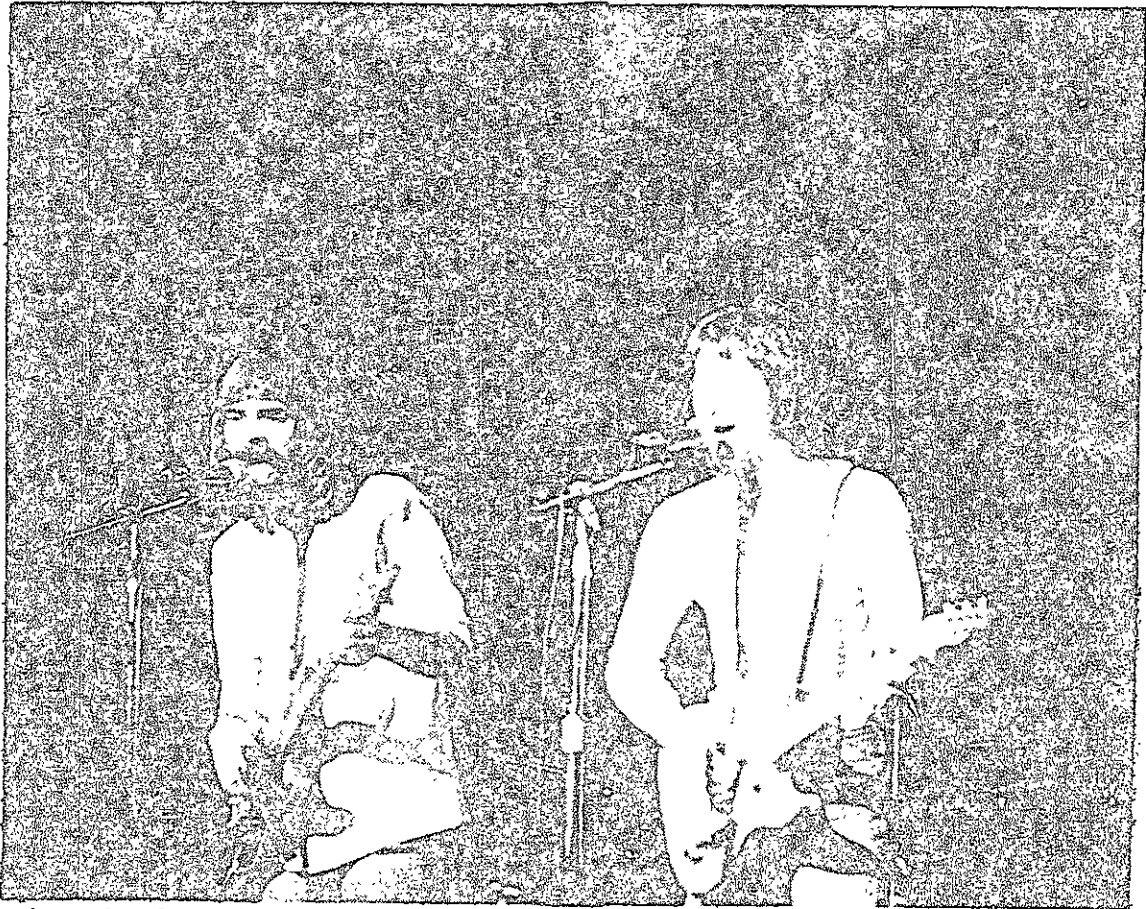


photo by Craig Reynolds

Kenny Loggins & Jim Messina

Stealers Wheel, stolen hubcaps

by Nancy Pierce

Stealers Wheel (A&M)

At first, one would think that the gimmick, the catch point of *Stealers Wheel* is its cover — a tricky reworking of the old "see-how-many-Indians-you-can-find-in-the-picture" theme. Instead of Indians, the name "Stealers Wheel" is hidden ten times amidst the artwork; the number ten becomes more significant once one listens to the record. There are ten tunes on *Stealers Wheel*, and before long, the motif of something concealed within something else becomes apparent as having carried over from the cover into the music.

Every song on this record can be said

to sound like some other soloist or group — the first cut, "Late Again," has the feel of a Graham Nash tune; "Stuck in the Middle With You" had me thinking it was the new Bob Dylan release, at least in the opening vocals; "Next to Me" and "Another Meaning" pick up Kinks/Ray Davies/reggae intonations; "I Get By" is a smoldering, chunky rocker, reminiscent of Nils Lofgren and Grin, Paul Rodgers and Free, Steve Marriott and Humble Pie, or pre-Wings Paul McCartney; and "Outside Looking In" slips into a laid-back Family-ish pose. Many of the resemblances hinge assuages any fears of them being an imitative, directionless group. Every number is a catchy, distinctive one; *Stealers Wheel* comes off as having some clear roots and influences (which never overwhelm the original lines of thought.) Pick up *Stealers Wheel*; its the best record by a brand new band yet this year, and it looks to have a solid hold on some sort of "Best of '73" award come December 31.

Shoot me, I'm only God

by Neal Vitale

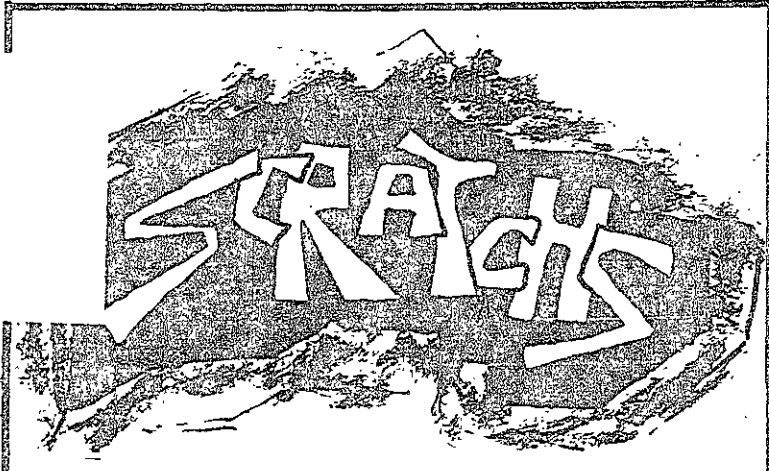
Don't Shoot Me, I'm Only the Piano Player — Elton John (MCA)

I don't care what anybody says, but Elton John was at his best on his first four albums, noticeably *Elton John* and *Madman Across the Water* — all this saccharine fifties rock garbage is lousy. *Honky Chateau* was an inkling of what was to come; though good, it had some glaring weak spots. Now, *Don't Shoot Me* crystalizes all the fears that *Honky Chateau* hinted at.

"Crocodile Rock" has become the most irritating song of 1973; an effort is

underway to make "Elderberry Wine" just as gratingly obnoxious. Everything on this album is of the feather-weight variety, about as solid as the innards of a soap bubble on the *Lawrence Welk Show*. Elton John is misguided to forsake his prior styles for the ear-catching but far-wearing likes of the two singles already mentioned or "Teacher I Need You." "Midnight Creeper," he seems to be the victim of his own image. He and Bernie Taupin, along with the music industry have created the visage of "Elton John as Teenage-Idol" which he now is beginning to actually believe.

But it is perhaps in just that pop fantasy world where Elton John now belongs; the sterile, pre-pubertic rock schmalz of *Don't Shoot Me* ranks him alongside bantam-weights like Dav. Cassidy, the Osmonds, and Michael Jackson. The time has come for Elton John to turn in his silver-lame platform



Mark Astolff

Neal Vitale

Artificial Paradise — Guess Who (RCA)

Finally, the Guess Who have put out a good album, with more than just one cut (the single) being a solid effort. Packed in a great parody of *Readers' Digest* contest envelopes, *Artificial Paradise* flits deftly from style to style, dabbling briefly in tightly harmonized tunes, pseudo-reggae (more calypso than reggae), and typical Guess Who pop-rockin', moody melodies (reminiscent of "Sour Suite" of *So Long, Bannatyne*), and even early-Who stylizations. Burton Cummings sounds great on lead vocals; *Artificial Paradise* is the only Guess Who record to have in your collection besides *The Best of The Guess Who*. —NV

Approximately Infinite Universe — Yoko Ono (Apple)

With this 2-record set, Ms. Ono gives us another chance, which is a hell of a lot more than she deserves. No, she doesn't let us down: an approximately infinite waste. —MA

Anyway — Family (United Artists)

At long last, *Anyway* is available in America in a non-imported version — on a different label (UA rather than Reprise); minus the inner lyric sheet and snazzy, gold-printed vinyl packaging; plus a new song, "In My Own Time;" and with UA's addition to the confusion, a little sticker saying this album falls between *Fearless* and *Bandstand*, when, in fact, it predates both (check the catalogue numbers). Musically, side one of *Anyway* marks Family's only live recording out of seven discs (including an English greatest hits record); unfortunately, the band's never been noted for its stellar concerts. Yet the studio side is quite good, outdistancing most of what is on the rather lethargic *Bandstand*. —NV

The Sweetheart Sampler — Frankie & Johnny (Warner Brothers)

These two dudes used to play with Al Kooper, who produced this album, composed some of the songs, and plays and sings on it, too. The Kooper touch renders the proceedings a bit on the commercial side, but most of it is sincere, if somewhat mainstream, rock 'n' roll hoochie coo. "Life Line" is a classic, and Free's "Highway Song," which can never sound bad, doesn't here. —MA



Frankie Ruby & Johnny Fetta



Bert Jansch

Moonshine — Bert Jansch (Reprise)

Moonshine is the third solo Reprise album for Pentangle's guitarist/vocalist/arranger, and, by far, his best. The other two, more noticeably the more recent *Rosemary Lane*, were dry and trying; *Moonshine* better approaches the smooth beauty of a Pentangle disc. Whether credit should go to Jansch, producer and Pentangle's bassist Danny Thompson, or arranger/musician Tony Visconti is unclear, but whoever it is deserves credit for a fine, fluid piece of English folk. —NV

Full Moon (Douglas)

Guitarist Buzz Feiten leads this 5-man jazz-rock combo for people who thought they didn't like jazz. This record isn't hard-core like Coltrane; you're eased into it. Especially good is "Need Your Love." —MA

Rowan Brothers (Columbia)

Cloaked in a shroud of mystery and total lack of any information, the Rowan Brothers have put together a glittering jewel of an album that, though having been out for some months now, seems destined to remain in obscurity. Despite the assistance of such West Coast luminaries as Jerry Garcia, Bill Kreutzman, Jack Bonus and the inimitable lasos Benardot, "All Together Now" was not a hit, though it more than deserved discs of gold and platinum. Yet a question persists, thanks to ex-Seatrainer Richard Greene's appearance — are brothers Christopher and Lorin Rowan any relation to another ex- of Seatrain, Peter Rowan? —NV

Good God (Atlantic)

Named by the notorious Captain Beefheart, this band is talented enough to conjure up more than one or two "good God"'s upon a listening. They mark one of the few successful attempts I've heard to capture the electric energy of John McLaughlin's Mahavishnu Orchestra without sounding imitative, replacing Jerry Goodman's violin texture with that of horns. *Good God* is a fine, dynamic record, and having a guitarist/vocalist named Zeno Sparkles is a plus for any group. —NV

Lion's Share — Savoy Brown (Parrot)

Apparently, it's pretty tedious to be a member of Savoy Brown — either the music gets boring, or the band breaks up. In the case of *Lion's Share*, both have occurred. Following this latest recording, Savoy Brown dissolved; musically, if *Hellbound Train* was sleep-inducing, *Lion's Share* puts you into a coma. —NV

Baby James Harvest — Barclay James Harvest (Harvest)

After a couple of weak Sire albums of dreary pseudo-Moody Blues orchestral pop-schlock, I almost thought this band of Britishers were into something better on this first album for their new label. Almost, say, because once I got past the nice Argent-ish opening cut, "Crazy (Over You)," the appeal fell off drastically. The rest of the disc dawdles about in emasculated attempts at sounding like King Crimson or Pink Floyd attempts which ultimately make even the Moodie almost sound good in comparison. One would best be advised to steer clear of *Baby James Harvest*. —NV

Dixie Chicken — Little Feat (Warner Brothers)

Lowell George and his band, Little Feat, have always been highly touted among the cognoscenti in rock; you'd never have been able to find out why from me though. The group once contained musicians of the caliber of Roy Estrada, currently they are backing Bonnie Raitt in the studio; yet I have never heard anything from them that would make me rush out and buy a record of theirs. *Dixie Chicken* is no exception. —NV

Can't Buy a Thrill — Steely Dan (ABC)

I can't recall the last time we had a debut album as fine as this one. A clean, inventive blend of rock and pop. Not one of the ten songs on *Can't Buy a Thrill* could conceivably fail to be a hit single, so high and consistent is the quality. Steely Dan is getting a lot of airplay, and if you like what you hear, snap up this album; it's all as good. —MA

Down the Line — John Mayall (London)

Down the Line is a double-record set, combining one record that is a collection of previously-released tunes with a live set recorded in England nine years ago. John Mayall's work on London is far better than his later efforts on Polydor (save for the outstanding *Turning Point*); thus the re-releases are of that very high quality early era. The live side at Klooks Kleek side features one of Mayall's most obscure bands, and, despite a few interesting moments, is most valuable in setting historical perspective. For die-hard John Mayall freaks, who already probably own the first records' material, the live work is of dubious value; for others, Eric Clapton's definitive guitar playing on "Stormy Monday Blues," and the work of people like Peter Green, Jack Bruce, Mick Taylor, Jon Hiseman, and a bunch more make this set desirable (though probably not so much as an earlier collection, *Looking Back*, would be). —NV



John Mayall

Boogie woogie guerillanauts

by Mark Astolfi

No. 1 Record — Big Star (Ardent)
Piledriver — Status Quo (A&M)

It's time to play America's favorite question-and-answer game, *I Bet You Never Expected To Hear From These Dudes Again*; and now here's the star of our show...

Right. Remember Alex Chilton? He used to be the lead singer with the Boxtops, that generally innocuous and sometimes downright amiable late 60's AM singles band, best remembered for their monster smash "The Letter," and their infamous "whores-are-people-too" anthem, "Sweet Cream Ladies." After the Boxtops' last album, *Dimensions*, hit the bottom of the charts in 1969, Alex deserted Memphis and tried on the starving-NYC-musician coat for a while; it didn't fit, and now he's back in vinyl, this time around with Christopher Bell, Andy Hummel, and Jody Stephens, as Big Star. Their LP, *No. 1 Record*, is hardly very original or innovative, but all the same, it's a pleasant enough collection of light-weight-rock tunes, most either resembling the effervescent Todd Rundgren, or the early Bryds. The latter category includes the oddly-titled "Ballad of El Goodo," which sounds straight off *Turn, Turn, Turn*. Bell and Chilton do the song-writing; *No. 1 Record* is certainly one of the nicer surprises of the still young 1973. Search the "Miscellaneous B" bin for this gem.

The Status Quo is one of my all-time

favorite groups, solely on the basis of their one hit single, the phase-glazed "Pictures of Matchstick Men." Where they've been and what they've been up to all this time God only knows, but one thing the boys have done is grow their hair down to *here*, like all good superstars should, and plot a come-back coup, the wampeter of which is this album, *Piledriver*. Most of it is loud, mesmerizing guitar boogie, tinny vocals seeping up through the mix; mediocre on the whole, but somehow forgivable, the one really miserable cut being a 7 minute version of the Doors' "Roadhouse Blues." They don't sound much like the Status Quo of old, psychedelic warlocks from the past, returned as boogie woogie guerillanauts, their music raw and unself-conscious and almost innocent, while not really that good. Let me quote one of their lyrics: "Playing loud, playing clear/ the song will never change/ the memory will always be so near." *Piledriver* is packaged as neat and crisp as a package of baseball cards; an album I know I have no right liking, but I do.

J. Gang — good, West & Co. — not

by Mark Astolfi

Best of the James Gang (ABC)
Best of Mountain (Windfall)

Best of the James Gang is one of those rare "best of" collections that is better than any or all of the band's real albums. Just about everything exciting and innovative that the Old James Gang (before the departure of Joe Walsh and the addition of Roy Kenner and Domenic Troiano) did on their first three albums is included here, tunes like "Funk 48," "Funk 49," "Walk Away," "Midnight Man," "Woman," and "The Bomber,"

which, if you recall, includes "Cast Your Fate to the Wind." Good as this collection is, however, there are two glaring defects: while eight minutes of "Ashes, the Rain, and I" and "Stop" is OK, the space could have been better filled by "Tend My Garden," or a couple of the Gang's rockabilly ditties, like "Here I Go Again," or "Dreaming in the Country." The second problem is more serious: the liner notes, which you doubtless read before buying the record, clearly state: "...taken from their first three albums *Yer Album*, *James Gang Rides Again*, and *Thirds...*" Ang yet, the version of "Take a Look Around," the James Gang's greatest piece of ethereal cloud-rock, is not the incredible version on *Yer Album*, but a shorter, inferior version taken from the Gang's live album, their *fourth*. Not that I'm calling the boys at ABC inveterate liars, but you're simply not getting what you think you are if you think you're getting the real "Take a Look Around." Still and all, a great collection.

On the other hand, the best of Mountain could have been a single: "Mississippi Queen" b/w "Theme For an Imaginary Western." The "poor man's Cream" were never able to match the high-energy oomph of the former, nor was Felix Pappalardi ever to come up with a Jack Bruce imitation as endearing as the one on the latter. Thus, just about everything else on this record is filler, giving it a pretty dubious *raison d'être* to say the least. Now that Mountain is officially defunct, we can also expect a fuzzily-recorded live double album set, best of Leslie West, Felix Pappalardi, Corky Laing, and what the hell?, Steve Knight collections, as well as "vintage Mountain" packages, in reality re-releases of old Vagrants albums, West's old band, when he was called Weinstein. Look, let's face facts: Pappalardi, when he was associated with Cream, always wished deep down that he could play bass and let Bruce sit on the bench; and Todd Rundgren is, believe it or else, the flashiest guitarist stateside, not West. Even the cover of this album is third rate. Pass it up.

Beach Boys kick sand in Holland

by Neal Vitale

Holland — Beach Boys (Brother/Reprise)

Holland seemed to have everything working against it; the first cut and the single, "Sail On Sailor," is the worst 45 ever released by the band, and the new personnel line-up, with the dismal Carl and the *Passions* — *So Tough* under their collective belt, didn't bode particularly well. But boy, were those initial thoughts wrong!

Holland manages to overcome the burden of the little-talented Blondie Chaplin and Ricky Fataar, the hackneyed and oppressive writing of Mike Love, and a few relatively poor songs (besides the single, "Funky Pretty," "Leaving This Town," the beginning of "California Saga," and Brian Wilson's throwaway EP of "Mount Vernon and Fairway" are all musically weak). For every minus, there is another point that more than compensates — Dennis Wilson's John Cale-style song, "Steamboat," the unabashedly romantic and tastefully arranged "Only With You," the typical Beach Boys-ish rocking "Trader," and the combination of Charles Lloyd's flute, Robinson Jeffers poetry, and the best music on the record in the second and third parts of "California Saga" all add up to a very strong effort.

The Beach Boys have certainly not topped or even equaled *Surf's Up* with *Holland*, but they have beaten out *So Tough* by miles. Their latest is an uneven album, but the highlights of *Holland* show the Beach Boys very near their best.



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Analysis: Upcoming elections to decide UA fate

By Howard D. Sitzer

The annual elections for UAP-UAVP will be held on March 21. An apathetic and uninformed student electorate will determine the future of the Undergraduate Association.

This year's ballot has attracted the interests of an unusually large field of candidates. Presently, Roland Janbergs, Larry Russell, Jim Rutt, and Jerry Wilkens are soliciting signatures for nominating petitions. UAP Curtis Reeves has been ruminating on the possibility of seeking re-election to the office. (The Tech will unveil profiles of the candidates in its next issue.)

Since spring, 1969, student

government has functioned through the paradigm of the General Assembly. The GA was created to offer students responsible representation in Institute affairs. However, from its inception it was plagued by problems of leadership, direction, communication and authority.

In 1970, when student activism was at its zenith, the General Assembly asserted itself successfully. The body was instrumental in getting the MIT Corporation to pass a motion condemning the Vietnam War. The GA also influenced the Committee on Educational Policy in extracting a pass-no

credit grading system for the spring, 1970 term due to the student strike.

The following semester the GA reverted back to an ineffective forum by getting involved in matters it couldn't resolve. Its efforts to serve its constituency and affect Institute policy were quelled by the Administration. The major issue at the time pertained to making the Student Center available to the Student Homophile League for a mixer. The GA endorsed the homosexual mixer and the principle that the students should rightfully determine the utilization of the Student Center. The administration feared unfavorable publicity from the affair and refused to comply with the students' will. The General Assembly's initial protests resulted in mild acquiescence.

The General Assembly never recovered after its submission to the Dean's Office as student morale plummeted. Participants' interests waned as meetings were dull and boring and failed to articulate student demands. The organization's ineptitude could

be traced to the Representatives who failed to maintain a channel of communication between the assembly and the living groups.

An initial proposal to abolish the General Assembly and the post of UAP appeared on the 1971 ballot in the form of a referendum. The Bob Schulte - John Krzywicki ticket nosed out "No UAP" in the election that year. Schulte and Krzywicki proceeded to emasculate the General Assembly by terminating meetings and obfuscating the purpose of the institution.

The General Assembly has convened three times this semester. An eleven-month hiatus between meetings ensued after Curtis Reeves' election last year. During the interim the Executive Council expedited matters in isolation. It was able to conduct

a referendum on the strike within thirty-six hours last spring. The GA focused on a myriad of small projects from a beer blast that attracted 450 students last September to a voter registration drive. However, the achievements over the past year were negated by the failure to receive sufficient input.

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Cancer research expands

(Continued from page 3)
ceive and interpret signals from the environment indicating that cell division should stop. They respond to this signal by stopping the multiplication process. In cancer cells, it is hypothesized that either the environment fails to send the signal or that the cells are incapable of interpreting it.

Experimentation indicates that in some cancers the cells have lost the ability to interpret the signal and not that the environment has failed to provide it. "This has been shown by transplanting mouse tumors into healthy mice," explained Baltimore. "The observed continued tumorous growth is therefore attributable not to defects in the environment but to the cells."

A good model for the second major theory is the erythrocyte, or red blood cell. Its development can be traced from a stem cell, which can make any type of blood cell, through a division stage and other stages, until it finally reaches the final phase when it expels its nucleus and becomes an erythrocyte.

The important point is that the erythrocyte develops from a more general cell and that in this process of development it passes through a stage of division. In the normal cell it leaves the division stage and continues to develop. However, if a block is added at the division stage the cell will stay there and divide indefinitely. It then is like a cancer cell.

This theory will be studied at the Center. It is one reason that part of the focus of the Center will be on developmental biology, the study of how the cells and the body develop from the original germ cells (fertilized egg).

Three main stimuli for causing cancer have been identified. They are: viruses, chemicals, and radiation.

"To date, it has been shown that viruses can act as a stimulus for cancers in animals. This has not been shown to be true in human beings," stated Baltimore. It is believed that viruses can cause cancer in human beings and the study of viruses (Baltimore is a virologist) will be the primary focus of the Center.

The effects of chemical carcinogens (substances that can cause cancer) may be studied at the Center, but the effects of radiation probably will not be. Though the major focus of the Center will be on viruses a great deal of emphasis will be placed on immunology.

Some researchers believe that the body can and does develop a system by which it expels carcinogens and cancerous cells. According to the theory this immunological system becomes impaired and the body thereby becomes susceptible to cancer

In addition to examining cancer from the perspectives of virologists, immunologists, and developmental biologists, the fourth focus of the Center will be that of the cell biologist.

Cell biology attempts to understand the components of the cell and the manner in which they function. If the cell is failing to interpret a signal from its environment then the cell biologist's role in understanding cancer is extremely important.

The cancer laboratory will bring eleven new faculty members to MIT in the next three years. These professors will have appointments in regular academic departments and will be expected to teach in addition to their research.

There will be opportunities for undergraduates and graduates to participate in the research, however, the number of undergraduates will probably be low. "I do not think cancer research is a very good field for undergraduates or graduates. Aside from the fact that you are working with tumor viruses and

pathogens you are also working in a highly competitive field. Highly competitive fields usually are not good places to learn to be a scientist," stated Baltimore.

The recent grant from the American Cancer Society honoring Professor Baltimore will be used by MIT to pay his salary. None of the money is for support of the laboratory or purchase of equipment needed for his research. The grant stipulates that Baltimore must stay at MIT if he is to receive the funds. Essentially, the American Cancer Society has endowed a chair for David Baltimore at MIT.

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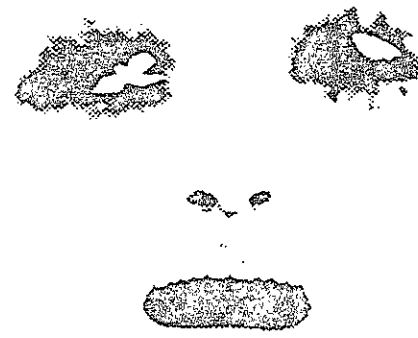


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The following letter is printed as an advertisement with Dr. Wiesner's permission; it was submitted by Professor Cartwright. Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner March 1, 1973 3-208

Dear Jerry:

Members of the Department are still in disagreement as to the advisability of some sort of public statement with respect to the issues raised in the seven most recent issues of *Ergo*. Some argue that a public response would serve only to intensify the controversy and to dignify accusations unworthy of serious consideration. Others take the position that silence may be interpreted as acknowledgement of guilt and that, in any case, we owe students and faculty something by way of comment on what must seem to many of them very grave charges indeed.

As between these two positions, I incline toward the second — though I must say that last Friday's issue of *The Tech* made me wonder whether the Ergoists are taken seriously by anyone but themselves. I wonder also whether anything short of a treatise could serve to disentangle the web of falsehoods, inaccuracies, half-truths, and confusions that have filled the pages of *Ergo* over the past seven weeks. But, setting aside the question of a public response on my part or on the part of the Department, you may wish to respond in some way to the "open letter" that appeared in the February 21 issue of *Ergo* and you may therefore want to know the position of the Department with respect to the charges made against it. I cannot speak for the entire Department; but I hope this letter will suffice to familiarize you with my own position.

The principal accusation brought against the Department is one of "bias." We are alleged to push "a specific philosophical orthodoxy," brooking "virtually no opposition"; we are alleged to engage in "suppression" of alternatives, "indoctrination" of students, and "discrimination" in favor of this orthodoxy in the selection of faculty and graduate students.

Evidently, the accusation can be evaluated only if first understood. What is the "specific philosophical orthodoxy" in question? An answer, or perhaps a partial answer, is apparently to be found in the first paragraph of the "open letter" addressed to you. There we read: "the MIT philosophy department is overwhelmingly biased towards certain philosophical doctrines — namely subjectivism, skepticism and nominalism in epistemology, altruism in ethics, collectivism in politics, and the view that philosophy consists of 'analysis' rather than the answering of fundamental questions." This is perhaps only a partial answer because we have also been accused, either directly or by implication, of bias towards "linguistic analysis," "logical positivism," "statism," "ethical subjectivism," and the view that "logic and mathematics . . . consist of arbitrary rules adopted by convention." Now, it should be noticed at once that there is a certain oddity in the accusation: on the one hand, we are alleged to hold a view according to which philosophy does not consist in "the answering of fundamental questions"; on the other hand, we are alleged to espouse views which surely are answers (right or wrong) to fundamental questions. The oddity is not one over which I wish to pause. Let me turn instead to the various components of the "specific orthodoxy" that we are said to advocate.

To the best of my knowledge, and to the extent that I understand the labels, there is simply no member of the Department who advocates epistemological subjectivism or skepticism or nominalism. I say "to the best of my knowledge" because I am perhaps not fully informed on all the doctrinal allegiances of my colleagues: there is no annual poll. And I say "to the extent that I understand the labels" because the terms in question are used variously and with greater or less precision even among professional philosophers. But let me not seem to be engaging in those "quibbles" and "evasions" of which I have been accused in the pages of *Ergo*. Mr. Peseckis and Mr. Veyhl, apparently in explanation of what they refer to as subjectivism and skepticism in epistemology, speak of philosophers who "[tell] men that they [can] not hope to gain knowledge of reality, because reality is vague and nebulous — that there is no proper means of gaining scientific knowledge for man, because that process is subjective and arbitrary [and] that man cannot know reality because his means of gaining knowledge only distorts and deceives." (*Ergo*, vol.V, No.15, p.2) Well, again, no member of the Department — to the best of my knowledge — would accept any of this. Nor, as far as I know, are any members of the Department "men who, in the name of science, claim with certainty that one can be certain of nothing."

These denials may come as a surprise given that Mr. Peseckis and Mr. Ross claim to have "thoroughly documented this bias through articles in *Ergo*." I am afraid, however, that a careful reading of the seven issues in question will simply not bear out their claim. Nowhere is there even the pretense of documenting the charge of bias towards "subjectivism, skepticism, and nominalism in epistemology." There is one issue of *Ergo* (namely, vol.V, No.16) in which Mr. Veyhl and Mr. Peseckis attempt to document certain of their accusations, but they

make no mention whatever of "subjectivism, skepticism, and nominalism in epistemology."

In the "open letter" addressed to me, of which I gather you received a copy, the Department is accused of bias towards "logical positivism"; and there is in that letter the suggestion that we advocate "empiricist theories of meaning" and a view according to which "logic and mathematics . . . consist of arbitrary rules adopted by convention." These are presumably parts of the "specific philosophical orthodoxy" which, according to that letter, is "pushed by the department." But what are the facts? First, there are no logical positivists in the Department (again, to the best of my knowledge and to the extent that I understand what the twelve signatories to the letter understand by that label). I might have said: there are no logical positivists; for the movement is dead. Second, the phrase "empiricist theories of meaning" casts such a broad net that I hesitate to reply. If what is meant is one or another variant of the so-called "verifiability theory of meaning," then again (and with the usual qualifications) no member of the Department is guilty. If something else is meant, the writers of the letter had better explain precisely what it is. Third, no one in the Department, as far as I know, believes that logic and mathematics consist of arbitrary rules adopted by convention. In particular, none of those who teach logic or philosophy of logic or philosophy of mathematics believes this.

Let me turn now to those components of our alleged "specific philosophical orthodoxy" that fall within moral and political philosophy. One such is apparently what is referred to in the "open letter" to me as "ethical subjectivism," by which I suppose is meant the view that "ethical principles are subjective and not in the province of reason" (to quote from the "open letter" addressed to you) or perhaps the view "that there are no proper standards by which to live one's life because value-judgments cannot be founded on facts" (to quote from Mr. Peseckis and Mr. Veyhl, *Ergo*, vol.V, No.15, p.2). Again, all I can say in response is that, to the best of my knowledge, no one in the Department subscribes to any such view.

A charge that has run through each of the relevant issues of *Ergo* is that all the members of the Department are "altruists." Although in one common usage altruism consists in concern for the welfare of others, we are not, I think, being charged with possession of that quality of character. Perhaps I should concede, even so, that it does seem to me to be present, in varying degrees of course, in all the members of the Department. Altruism, in the usage of the Ergoists, is rather a view or position in moral philosophy; otherwise it could hardly count as a component of our alleged "specific philosophical orthodoxy." But what view? If in one usage "altruism" is a quality of character, one can easily enough see how in another it might be a view according to which that quality of character is a good thing — one that ought to be encouraged and cultivated, a virtue rather than a vice. (I do not of course mean to suggest that a person has the character trait only if he also thinks it a virtue. He might very well regard it as one of his vices and make every effort to cleanse himself of it.) Now, I'm pretty sure that at least most members of the Department do think that concern for the welfare of others is a virtue; and I'm pretty sure they would agree that, in determining what one ought to do, the welfare of others is — in hosts of cases, anyhow — a relevant consideration. But a cautionary word is necessary: I think no one in the Department would take the position that one's own welfare is irrelevant to the determination of what one ought to do; and I for one, and I suspect a number of others in the Department, would take the position that there is such a thing as immoderate or excessive concern for the welfare of others — a trait of character that may even reach the proportions of vice. (As Aristotle noticed, that which in a moderate degree is a virtue may well become a vice when carried to extreme.) It therefore seems to me not entirely accurate to say, as do Mr. Peseckis and Mr. Veyhl (*Ergo*, vol.V, No.16, p.3) that "to one degree or another [we] all support an ethical code, altruism . . . which means that persons sacrifice themselves for others." Some of us, at least, do not demand self-sacrifice. On the other hand, it does seem to me accurate to say, as Mr. Peseckis and Mr. Veyhl do, that "all of the professors and instructors hold views which are opposed to any ethical code which supports an individual's living entirely for his own sake." But in order to avoid certain possible misunderstandings, I must hasten to add that in still another usage of the word, no member of the Department is as far as I know an advocate of "altruism." The usage I have in mind is one that is to be found in the writings of Ayn Rand. Thus: "Altruism declares that any action taken for the benefit of others is good, and any action taken for one's own benefit is evil" (*The Virtue of Selfishness*, p. viii). Now, I am quite certain that no member of the Department subscribes to altruism as thus defined, that no member of the Department assents to what Miss Rand goes on to refer to as "the doctrine that concern with one's own interests is evil" (p. ix).

What, in their "open letter" to you, do Mr. Ross and Mr. Peseckis mean by "collectivism in politics?" They do not say, and I have been unable to find an explanation in any of the relevant issues of *Ergo*. One usage of the word, a standard usage I believe, is that according to which "collectivists" advocate a certain sort of social system — namely, one in which the people collectively own and control the means

of production and distribution. In this sense of the word, one member of the Department is indeed a collectivist. There may be a couple of others: I really don't know, because I don't make a practice of checking up on this sort of thing. But there is surely room to doubt whether, in any case, Ergoists use the word in this sense. After all, in their effort to document the accusation of "collectivism" they cite the fact that Professor Bromberger and I signed a document deploring American involvement in Vietnam. And how, one wonders, could that be viewed as evidence that we advocate collective ownership and control of the means of production and distribution? I conjecture that a "collectivist," in the usage of Ergoists, is anyone who holds to any position incompatible with their so-called "libertarian" or "individualistic" political philosophy. At any rate they do seem to think that opposition to libertarianism is one component of our alleged "specific philosophical orthodoxy." Thus Mr. Veyhl and Mr. Peseckis assert that all the members of the Department "are opposed to the idea of a libertarian political system in which the initiation of force or fraud (or threats thereof) by anyone, including the government, is prohibited, and in which all property (including all the 'means of production') is privately owned" (*Ergo*, vol.V, No.16, p.3). And they go on, in the same paragraph, to assert that we "all favor a political system, statism, in which government initiates the use of force against its citizens, and thus violates the individual's rights."

Before speaking directly to the question of the truth of these assertions, let me make some preliminary points. First, altruism is not inconsistent with libertarianism. One who thinks that concern for the welfare of others is a virtue may well also think that the welfare of others is best served under a libertarian political system. Similarly, a non-altruist might consistently advocate collectivism: he might think his own interests would be best served under a collectivist political system. I mention these points, obvious enough in themselves, only because in the minds of Ergoists altruism and collectivism (or "statism") seem so closely associated that one fears they think that from the fact that one is an altruist it somehow follows that one is a collectivist (or statist). Second, just as from the fact that no member of the Department is a Roman Catholic, it plainly does not follow that there is some one religion we all share, so, even supposing it to be true that we are united in opposition to libertarianism, it would scarcely follow that there is some one political system we all favor. And the fact is, as should be clear from what I have already said, that there simply is no one political system we all favor. Now, I think Mr. Veyhl and Mr. Peseckis are aware of this. And so I think we must not understand their assertion that we "all favor a political system, statism, . . ." as implying that there is a particular political system we all favor; their assertion must be understood to imply only that each of us favors some political system or other incompatible with libertarianism. Third, we must of course distinguish failing to subscribe to libertarianism from favoring some position incompatible with libertarianism. It is perfectly possible for someone to be quite up in the air on the matter, inclining now this way now that, unable to reach a settled conviction.

With respect to the question of the truth of their assertions, the following points need to be made. (a) At least one member of the Department is strongly inclined to the view that the sole function of government should be "protective," that is, that governmental intervention is justifiable only when required for the protection of individual rights. (b) Two or perhaps three members of the Department view governmental intervention as a necessary evil, look with skepticism on what is sometimes called "social engineering," and view with alarm what they see as increasing governmental control over individuals. (c) No member of the Department thinks that all property should be privately owned. Some rather like national parks, some think municipally owned police stations are necessary, and some are even strong for public roads. (d) As I have already mentioned, some members of the Department are out-and-out collectivists; and short of this, there are some who think the proper functions of government extend considerably beyond the merely protective role that libertarians advocate.

I think, then, that just as it is true to say that we are all "opposed to any ethical code which supports an individual's living his life solely for his own sake," so also it is true to say that none of us subscribes to "the idea of a libertarian political system in which the initiation of force or fraud (or threats thereof) by anyone, including the government, is prohibited, and in which all property (including all the 'means of production') is privately owned." In short, no member of the Department subscribes to all the elements of the moral and political philosophy advocated by the Ergoists. So far, at least, that is what our alleged "specific philosophical orthodoxy" appears to come to.

But of course I have yet to say anything of "analytic philosophy"; and some will no doubt think that here, at least, the charge of overwhelming bias is surely justified. Now, I think the question whether the charge is justified is exceedingly thorny and difficult, and I know of no way of dealing with it that combines brevity with accuracy. I could point out that, contrary to what Mr. Ross and Mr. Peseckis say in their "open letter" to you, no member of the Department subscribes to "the view that philo-

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sophy consists of 'analysis' rather than the answering of fundamental questions." But that response, though true enough, really would be evasive; for Mr. Ross and Mr. Peseckis have, I suspect, here failed to do justice to their own position. At least one can imagine more circumspect critics who would so choose their words that such a quick and easy response would not be available. So let me say some things about the furor over "analytic philosophy."

A good place to begin is with the application of the term 'analytic philosophy'. Who are the "analytic philosophers?" There are, to begin with, four groups or "schools" the members of which, I think, would count as "analytic philosophers," as that term is commonly used: (a) the group of philosophers sometimes referred to as comprising "the Cambridge School" — notably, G.E. Moore, Bertrand Russell, the early Wittgenstein, F.P. Ramsey, and of course various and sundry lesser figures; (b) the logical positivists; (c) the so-called "Wittgensteinians," that is, Wittgenstein himself in his later period and those who are thought of as his followers; (d) the so-called "Ordinary Language Philosophers" (or "Oxford Philosophers"), chief among whom is the late John Austin. But it is really most important to understand that the term 'analytic philosopher' is not restricted to members of these groups. On the contrary, most of those to whom the term is applied — especially those who are alive and well — constitute a quite ill-defined fifth group composed of philosophers who exhibit one or another affinity to one or another or perhaps several of the first four groups. Now, the inclusion of this fifth group within the range of application of the term 'analytic philosopher' makes for an unusually high degree of uncertainty as to what the term means. When philosophers as diverse in their orientations as Roderick Chisholm, Nelson Goodman, and Peter Strawson all count as "analytic philosophers," one despairs of saying at all clearly what an "analytic philosopher" is. But even if attention is confined to the first four groups, uncertainty remains. In fact, differences come to mind more readily than similarities. There is, for example, no particular philosophical doctrine shared by all or even a simple majority of the members of the first four groups. Thus, some are nominalists, but many are not; some are ethical subjectivists, but many are not; some are conventionalists with respect to logic and mathematics, but many are not; and so on, and so on. The situation is the same with respect to views about the nature of philosophy. It is perhaps true, though I am by no means sure, that a majority of the members of the first four groups would say that philosophy consists of "analysis." But if so, then it has to be added at once that quite diverse things would be understood by that term. (It is difficult to imagine two more radically different conceptions of the nature of philosophy than those to be found in, say, Wittgenstein's *Philosophical Investigations* and Russell's *Logical Atomism*.) And in this connection it should be borne in mind also that some members of these first four groups have explicitly denied that philosophy consists of "analysis." (I am reminded here of John Wisdom's reference to "Moore's account of philosophy as analysis," which drew from Moore the indignant response: "... as if I had somewhere said that philosophy consisted in analysis! ... It is not true that I have either said or thought or implied that analysis is the only proper business of philosophy!")

If "analytic philosophy" is what "analytic philosophers" practice or subscribe to, then I do not know what it is. Neither, I think, does anyone else. It is this that led me to remark to Mr. Peseckis and Mr. Ross that the term is "not useful," a remark they seem to find reprehensible. But if that is what one believes, what else is one to say? Still, Mr. Peseckis and Mr. Veyhl claim (*Ergo* vol.V, No.17, p.1) to have given, in an earlier issue of their paper, a "perfectly valid" explanation of the term that is "in accordance with common use." The explanation in question is to be found, I take it, in the following paragraph of the article that appears under their byline in *Ergo*, vol.V, No.15:

The present state of philosophy is the culmination of "analytic philosophy" which has dominated American philosophy in recent decades. The essence of this trend has been to view philosophy as a kind of "logical" — linguistic "analysis" (contemporary logic is a horror story in itself) of propositions and "sets" of propositions, in contrast to the view that philosophy is the science of the fundamental aspects of man and his relation to reality which underlies all other sciences and the humanities. The result has been massive doses of trivial word-chopping combined with an explicit or implicit acceptance of many fundamental ideas inherited by default from past philosophers. Analytic philosophers have (for good reason) never had much direct influence on the culture at large, affecting directly only philosophers and non-applied scientists (such as those in certain branches of mathematics and theoretical physics). And because their approach has been impotent to deal with real philosophical problems, the major views of earlier philosophers have gone unchallenged in our culture. Indeed, contemporary philo-

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SIPB tries to distribute computer time

By Paul Schindler

The Student Information Processing Board (SIPB) is currently suffering from a problem which may be unique in the annals of student activities. It is having trouble distributing money, in the form of computer time.

The board is now four years old, and its checkered career explains its current problems. SIPB Chairman Chris Tavares '73 told *The Tech* that the board had "publicity the first year because it was new. The second

year we got a budget of \$120,000, and that made news. The third year, our budget cut made it impossible for us to maintain our prior level of service. This year, we're not new, and we have a comfortable budget. So no one had heard of us."

Normally, this wouldn't be a problem, but there were people who were turned away last year because of the cuts, who might be back in if they knew times were better.

SIPB is already offering an

effectively unlimited calculator service to any member of the MIT community, a group which includes faculty, and student spouses. This system is easy to operate, and comes with complete instructions. It can be accessed from any terminal which MULTICS can understand. Such terminals are located in the Student Center Library as well as several dormitories, fraternities, and the Information Processing Center. Either an IBM 2741 console (which looks like a selectric

typewriter) or a teletype can tie into the system by dialing 8-8111 for the faster machine and 8-6111 for the slower ones.

A slightly limited service offered by SIPB is batch processing of WATFIV; a deck can be run once per night, with a limit of 50 pages of output, and 30 seconds of CPU, compiling time not included.

SIPB can allocate time on any IPC system, including MULTICS and the IBM 370/165. Occa-

sionally, time can be worked out on other machines, including the Civil-Mechanical Joint Computer facility. In addition, SIPB has a machine census listing most computers on campus, and the members of the board can describe the capabilities of almost all of them.

A portion of the SIPB constitution dedicates the organization to the task of "cutting the red tape" which usually stands between a student and possible use of an MIT computer.

ophers have no desire to challenge many of them — altruism being perhaps the most blatant of these positions which have been accepted on faith. (Analytic philosophy itself is based on certain fallacies passed down from earlier philosophy, such as the analytic-synthetic dichotomy, nominalism and Hume's "sensualist" theory of meaning.) Because of their consensus on what kind of "arguments" are to be considered respectable in philosophy (i.e. word chopping) philosophers concerned with fundamental principles and realism in relation to life on earth have been all but totally excluded from the universities by the established faculty.

What does this paragraph tell us about the nature of "analytic philosophy?" The heart of the matter, "the essence," is apparently this: analytic philosophers "view philosophy as a kind of 'logical'-linguistic 'analysis' of propositions and 'sets' of propositions." Now, I have already allowed that it is perhaps true that a majority of the philosophers in the first four groups mentioned above would say (or, better, would have said — since so few remain) that philosophy consists of something called "analysis." But, because of varying senses of 'analysis', it is doubtful to what extent this fact — if indeed it is a fact — can be taken to indicate genuine agreement. The addition of the adjective 'logical' helps not at all: either it serves no function or else it narrows even further whatever area of agreement there was. And the coupling of 'logical' with 'linguistic' only confounds matters all the more. I should say also that, among those current philosophers to whom the adjective 'analytic' gets applied, I suspect there are few who would be willing to say, "philosophy consists of analysis." I suspect they would regard such a remark as at best unilluminating. Mr. Veyhl and Mr. Pesceckis proceeded to contrast the view of the nature of philosophy allegedly shared by "analytic philosophers" with "the view that philosophy is the science of the fundamental aspects of man and his relation to reality." Now, that philosophy has to do with, among other things, "the fundamental aspects of man and his relation to reality" few philosophers would wish to deny. Strident positivists of the 1930s and certain Wittgensteinians perhaps, though in spite of their disclaimers it seems clear in retrospect that they managed somehow to take substantive positions on problems they should in all consistency have regarded as not genuine problems at all. But few philosophers indeed would call philosophy a "science." For reasons that vary from one philosopher to another, that term is reserved for mathematics and the empirical disciplines.

The accusation of "trivial word-chopping," of not thinking "in fundamentals" (Mr. Pesceckis, *Ergo*, vol.V, No.15, p.3) of "substituting word games for intellectual analysis [sic] based upon objective standards" (*op. cit.*, p.4) is, in its general import anyway, familiar enough. "Analytic philosophers" are pretty commonly said to be unconcerned with the real issues, to content themselves with clever intellectual exercises, to avoid the answering of fundamental questions. I have long since given up hope of altering the convictions of those who make such accusations, but — for what it may be worth — here is what I should say in response. First, if the fundamental questions of philosophy are those sometimes referred to as the "perennial problems of philosophy" — problems that have occupied the center of the stage in Western philosophy since Socrates — then it is simply false that philosophers commonly called "analytical" are unconcerned with them. (If these are not "the fundamental questions," I'm totally at a loss to know what would be.) There simply is no fundamental question of philosophy that has not been of concern to many of those commonly called "analytic philosophers." Second, although some "analytic philosophers" have taken the position that these fundamental questions are in fact "pseudo-problems" or problems calling for "dissolution" rather than "solution," their number has never been large and it is at present very small indeed. Third, it is true that in dealing with these questions "analytic philosophers" frequently fail to come to conclusions. A number of them are not good "answerers." The explanation for this is simple enough: the questions themselves are enormously difficult, their interconnections are intricate, they do not lend themselves to some relatively cut-and-dried problem-solving technique — the result being that responsible philosophers of modest abili-

ties (and few of us rate as geniuses) are apt to venture no more than a new insight into some one aspect of a problem, a clarification of what is acknowledged to be a small point. Fourth, "analytical philosophers" frequently deal with minutiae. The reason for this is implicit in what I have just said: the fundamental questions of philosophy really are complex and difficult, and no adequate treatment of them can fail to take account of hosts of small and esoteric matters that have accumulated around them over the course of centuries. If "analytic philosophy" seems wearisomely painstaking, that is because "analytic philosophers" think that only painstaking inquiry will provide ultimately satisfying answers. Fifth, "analytic philosophers" frequently talk about the uses of words. (They are in this respect in a grand tradition, one that is at least as ancient as Aristotle. See, for example, his *Metaphysics, passim*.) The reason is that it seems to many of them that the elucidation of more or less subtle points of usage will serve to dispel confusions that are all too easy to fall into when thinking about the fundamental questions. No doubt some "analytic philosophers," by their preoccupation with matters of usage, have given the impression that they think there is nothing else to philosophy. And perhaps some of them have actually thought this. If so, their number is exceedingly small.

One more remark concerning the paragraph quoted above. Mr. Pesceckis and Mr. Veyhl say that "analytic philosophy is based on 'such fallacies' as 'the analytic-synthetic dichotomy, nominalism and Hume's sensualist [sic] theory of meaning.'" I find this astonishing in view of the fact that hosts of those classed as "analytic philosophers" would reject nominalism, the fact that few would accept anything that could accurately be described as "Hume's theory of meaning," and the fact that there is and has been now for almost a quarter of a century a controversy among "analytic philosophers" as to whether there is any such thing as the "analytic-synthetic dichotomy."

Is the Department "overwhelmingly biased" in the direction of "analytic philosophy?" I have tried to make it plain that I think there is little content to the question. But in order not to seem evasive, let me deal with the question as best I can. To the best of my knowledge, no member of the Department belongs to any of the first four groups mentioned above. The ill-defined character of the fifth group makes a numerical estimate difficult. The best I can say is that, of the sixteen persons presently on the faculty (including instructors), seven would pretty certainly be put into the fifth group by most people who use the term "analytic philosopher." There are others who might make it; and there are perhaps as many as four who would pretty certainly not. But I hope I have said enough to make it evident that these figures do not in any case lend support to the accusation that there is in the Department "a specific philosophical orthodoxy." In general, "analytic philosophers" differ among themselves as much as they differ from "non-analytic philosophers." And the "analytic philosophers" in the Department subscribe to no common set of doctrines, nor do they share a conception of the nature of philosophy.

But what of the claim by Mr. Ross and Mr. Pesceckis to have "thoroughly documented" their accusation of overwhelming bias toward "analytic philosophy?" The evidence given is curiously circumstantial, and a good deal of it seems hardly worthy of being called evidence at all. But there are a couple of matters that call for comment. One is the statement that "a student transferring to the MIT graduate program in philosophy" said (to Mr. Veyhl and Mr. Pesceckis, I presume) that I had said to him that "all we're interested in is linguistic philosophy" (*Ergo*, vol.V, No.16, p.2). It is simply false that I made the statement here attributed to me. Another is the citation of portions of the catalogue description of the program in philosophy. (Same issue, p.1) The first of these reads as follows: "Philosophy aims at analysis and criticism of the concepts and principles fundamental to the sciences, to our common sense view of the world, and to our modes of valuation." I wrote it. I was rather proud of it at the time, but now it seems to me as empty as most catalogue descriptions. In it the word 'analysis' functions as one of those words one uses when one has nothing very specific to convey. The word is a favorite of those who write catalogue descriptions, and even Mr. Pesceckis is to be found using it — in a passage I quoted above. As little can be inferred from my use of it as can be inferred from his. The second

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citation from the catalogue reads this way: "The program of studies leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is designed to provide comprehensive training in modern philosophy, emphasizing particularly its analytical and scientific aspects." That was in the catalogue before I came to MIT, and I am not certain who is responsible for it. I have never been fond of it and have sometimes thought of changing it. But re-writing catalogue copy is one of those things I find it easy to put off. Finally, there is the matter of several of us having been contributors to a volume of essays called *Analytical Philosophy*. Speaking for myself, I would at the time have been happy to have had my own contribution published under almost any title; the main thing was to get the essay published. I still don't particularly mind its having appeared in a book having that title; for the title itself conveys next to nothing. (No doubt the Ergoists will soon discover that another essay of mine is re-printed in a collection with the title *Ordinary Language Philosophy*, and no doubt they will promptly infer that I belong to the group of "Oxford Philosophers" mentioned above.)

Let me take up now the charges of "suppression" and "discrimination." An elementary point to begin with: it is necessary to distinguish non-representation, on the one hand, from suppression and discrimination on the other. Thus, as I have said above, there are as far as I know no nominalists or skeptics or subjectivists or altruists (in Miss Rand's sense) in the Department; supposing this to be true, it evidently does not follow that the Department is engaged in suppression of and discrimination against nominalists, skeptics, subjectivists, and altruists (in Miss Rand's sense). Similarly with the philosophy of Miss Rand. Evidence for suppression of that philosophy and discrimination against its adherents must therefore go beyond the mere fact of non-representation. What is the evidence supposed to be? The Ergoists point out that there is no course devoted to Miss Rand's philosophy, and they claim that her views are given only "a token presentation" in the course *Contemporary Moral Issues* — a presentation in which, they say, her views are "misrepresented and distorted" (*Ergo*, vol.V, No.16, p.4). I do not know how to decide what is or is not a "token presentation." But if the fact that Miss Rand's philosophy receives no more than whatever that is supposed to be shows that her ideas are suppressed, what then is to be said of the ideas of such an "analytic philosopher" as Wittgenstein? There is no course on his philosophy, nor as far as I know does he receive even "token presentation" in any course. Are we suppressing his ideas? The fact is of course that at the moment there happens to be no member of the Department who especially wants to give a course on Wittgenstein, nor does any of us see a course in his philosophy as an indispensable part of the curriculum. The same holds in the case of the philosophy of Miss Rand. As to the charge of distortion and misrepresentation of her ideas, I have no direct evidence. At the same time, I have confidence in those who teach the course in question; and that confidence is not shaken by the unsupported assertion of Mr. Veyhl and Mr. Pesceckis.

In an article with the headline "Provost Opposes Educational Reform," Mr. Ross reports Walter Rosenblith as having said that he "simply could not see hiring anyone on the basis of his ideological beliefs." Mr. Ross then goes on to say: "We reiterated our argument that this is precisely what is happening in the philosophy department now. *Prospective faculty members and graduate students are chosen on the basis of a specific approach to philosophy — namely the analytic one — which presupposes certain fundamental philosophical views.*" (*Ergo*, vol.V, No.19, p.1; emphasis mine.) One would naturally suppose, given this unqualified assertion, that Mr. Ross possesses first-hand acquaintance with the procedures we use in selecting new faculty members and graduate students. He does not. If he did, he would realize that candidates for teaching positions and prospective graduate students do not present themselves with ideological colors flying and that we make no effort to discover to which, if any, philosophical system they are committed. We look for the obvious: in the

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case of faculty members, scholarly excellence and teaching ability in subject-matter areas in which the Department needs strength; in the case of graduate students, evidence of ability to perform at a superior level in advanced work in philosophy.

In connection with the issue of suppression I must call attention to a certain inaccuracy that has appeared again and again in the pages of *Ergo*. It is repeatedly stated that, in the course of my conversation of December 15 with Mr. Pesceckis and Mr. Ross, I "refused to hire an advocate of Objectivism." Now, what I did tell them was that the Department has not in the past and will not in the future make appointments on the basis of a candidate's commitment to this or that philosophical "ism" but that I should be happy to receive from them names of Objectivists for the Department to consider (along with some 250 others) as candidates for positions we were then seeking to fill. (Dean Bishop has informed me that he extended the same invitation.) Calling this a "refusal to hire an Objectivist" seems to me to fall short of the "objective reporting" Ergoists claim for their paper. I should add that I cautioned Mr. Pesceckis and Mr. Ross that I would need the names soon, since we were at that very time in the process of reviewing applications. Mr. Pesceckis and Mr. Ross have yet to present me with any names — this in spite of their assertion in the "open letter" to me that they would "gladly submit" such names for consideration. The appointments procedure has thus gone on without benefit of their advice.

I do not want to say much about the personal attacks that have been made in the pages of *Ergo* on me and other members of the Department. But there is one instance of this on which I feel I must comment. In the report of the conversation with the Provost, Mr. Ross writes: "Frank [Pesceckis] told [Rosenblith] that he had taken seven philosophy courses already, and that members of the philosophy department themselves aren't even competent to teach their own doctrines. He cited specifically Professor Boolos' presentation of contemporary logical theory in course 24.03, which presentation was disorganized and incoherent." (*Ergo*, vol.V, No.19, p.3) I do not know whether 24.03 is supposed to be one of the seven philosophy courses Mr. Pesceckis has "taken." If it is, then, in the interests of "objective reporting" it should have been pointed out that he did not receive a grade in the course nor did he attend the entire term. (Roughly half the term, according to Professor Boolos.) I was of course not in attendance at all, and consequently I have no direct evidence that bears on the question whether Professor Boolos' presentation was in fact disorganized and incoherent. But I find it difficult to believe that it was. In my opinion, and in the opinion of fellow-workers in his principal field of interest, Professor Boolos has an exceptional ability to present the results of recent work in logic in a clear, orderly, and coherent way.

I suspect that what lies behind Mr. Pesceckis' evaluation of Professor Boolos is an evaluation of contemporary logic itself. Recall the remark, made parenthetically by Mr. Pesceckis and Mr. Veyhl, that "contemporary logic is a horror story in itself." I am not sure why they think this. But I conjecture that they fail to distinguish logic itself from certain philosophical views about the nature and epistemological status of logic (and of mathematics). The distinction seems easy and obvious enough, but I fear that Mr. Pesceckis and Mr. Veyhl have overlooked it. And I fear that it is nothing more than this that leads them to cite in their "open letter" to you, as evidence of our alleged bias, the fact that the Department offers no course in Aristotelian logic. The fact is that Aristotle's contributions to logic — which consist primarily of the theory of the syllogism — far from being somehow "opposed" to contemporary logic, are comprised within it; his views about the nature of logic, about its role in scientific inquiry, and about the epistemological status of principles of logic — these are another matter altogether.

I must end this letter. Although much more could be said, I haven't the stomach for it. I hope that what I have said will be of some use to you.

Yours,
Richard L. Cartwright

SPORTS

Swimmers shine in finale

By Peter A. Schulz

The varsity swimming team ended their season in spectacular fashion this past weekend with an outstanding performance in the New England Championships. In making up for a disappointing season, the swimmers beat both Amherst and Wesleyan, two teams which had beaten them in dual meet competition.

Three MIT varsity records

were broken in the process of finishing seventh in the competition. In the 200 yard backstroke, Dave Deacon '75 took a fourth with a time of 2:07. Freshman wonder Dave Schloerb broke the 200 yard breaststroke record with a 2:20, placing seventh in the event. Certainly for MIT, the 500 yard freestyle was the highlight of the meet with Peter Schulz '74 breaking the record (5:11) and captain Ed

Kavazanjian '73 breaking it once in the trials (5:09) and again in the finals with a time of 5:01. That time was the fourth best time of the day in the event and qualified Kavazanjian for the NCAA College Division Nationals next weekend in Detroit, although in place it only made him seventh.

In the 400 yard freestyle relay, Craig Christiansen '76, Tom Peterson '73, Bob Paster '73, and Kavazanjian, swimming the anchor leg in 48.9, brought the team a fourth place finish with a time of 3:21, only two seconds off the MIT record. In the 400 yard medley relay, Deacon, Schloerb, Peterson and Paster placed seventh in a time of 3:49, only one second off of the MIT record.

Other finalists were Kavazanjian with a sixth in the 200 yard freestyle and Dave Deacon with a fifth in the 100 yard backstroke. Other outstanding performances were turned in by Tom Peterson and Dan Bethencourt in the 200 yard individual medley and 200 yard backstroke. Other fine performances were by Gerry Tourgee '76 in the 500 yard and the grueling 1650 yard freestyle, by Dave Schneider '74 in the 200 yard butterfly, and by Chuck Sheffield '76 in the 200 yard breaststroke.

For the swimmers the season ends on a jubilant note, a small dedicated squad with a few graduating veterans and a developing group of excellent freshmen.

Wilson vaults 15'4" takes 3rd in IC4A's

By Mike Charette

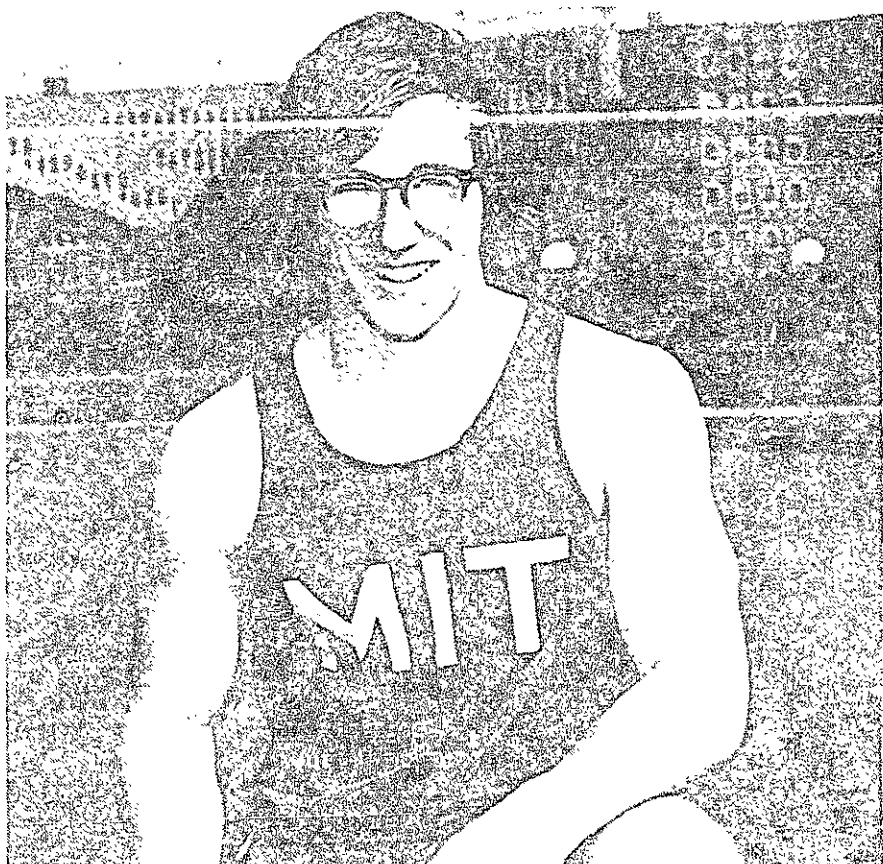
The MIT varsity track team garnered its first points at the IC4A's in five years last weekend. Dave Wilson '73 took third place in the pole vault breaking the MIT record with a leap of 15'4". Only three other athletes in the past 20 years have placed in the IC4A's: Ben Wilson '70, Steve Sydorak '68 and John Morefield '56.

Wilson competed in a field of 20 vaulters. The competition, held this year at Princeton, started on Saturday with seven vaulters clearing 15 feet to qualify for the finals held on Sunday. The next day, Wilson missed twice at 14'9", cleared the height on his third attempt, and then sailed over 15' on his first try.

Wilson then successfully

cleared 15'4" to better his own record set two years ago by 2 1/2". He failed at 15'8" and took third place, with Jim Kleiger of Harvard gaining second also at 15'4", but with fewer misses. Bill Hayes of Maryland won the competition with a vault of 15'8".

Wilson's accomplishment followed by a week his first place finish in the New England's with a bound of 14'9". That meet also saw the Tech one-mile relay team of Gary Wilkes '74, Keith Killough '74, Bill Leimkuhler '73 and Elliot Borden '73 set a new MIT record of 3:22.4, breaking the old record of 3:22.6 set in 1949. Borden's effort was particularly impressive as he turned in a time of 48.9 seconds for the quarter mile. The relay team took fifth place in the meet.



Dave Wilson '73 placed third in the pole vault event in the IC4A's held at Princeton last weekend. Wilson broke his own record by 2 1/2 inches, with a vault of 15'4". Wilson is only the fourth MIT athlete to place in the IC4A's in the last twenty years.



The MIT varsity fencers won their seventh New England Championship last weekend. From left to right: Park Wong '75 third in sabre, Michael Wong

'73 first in sabre, Chris Eckel '75 second in epee, and Mark Sausville '74 third in foil.

Photo by Dave Neuburger



Varsity swim captain Ed Kavazanjian '73, who in his last meet for MIT, at the New England's this weekend, qualified for the NCAA College Nationals in the 500 yard freestyle, setting an MIT record. He also placed sixth in the 200 free and anchored the fourth place 400 yard medley relay team.

Pistol sinks Navy finishes season 23-1

The MIT Pistol team completed its finest season Saturday when it defeated the US Naval Academy 3185-3166. The win assured the Tech marksmen of first place in the Northeast Collegiate Pistol League, in competition with such teams as Navy,

West Point, Air Force, and the Coast Guard Academy. MIT record of 11-1 in this season combined with its 12-0 record in the Greater Boston Pistol League, gives the team an overall record of 23-1, certainly a bright spot in the Institute's athletic program.

MIT's victory Saturday was gained by four good scores. Mick Leler '74 was high with 810 followed by captain John Steinkar '73 797. Ted Ruegsegger '793, and Karl Seeler '74 785. The team score of 3185, while not a record, represents a solid effort against a good opponent. It was this depth of effort, demonstrated throughout the course of the year that resulted in the team's excellent overall record.

The team's performance this season continues a trend started eight seasons ago with the arrival of Coach Thomas McLennan. At that time the team's best effort had been one win in a season in collegiate competition. Coach McLennan's efforts have resulted in consistent improvement in the team's performance, and should be given full credit for the team's current record.

The women's swimming team began their season in earnest this past week as they journeyed first to Boston College and then to Bridgewater State College. They came away from their first series of dual meets ever (they have previously swum only in invitational) with a 1-2 record.

The new, eight-lane BC pool was the scene of both the team's first win and the first loss last Wednesday, February 28, as they beat Fitchburg State College 79-27 and lost to host Boston College 68-38. The meet against BC was closer than the score indicates, as the inexperienced MIT swimmers were touched-out several times.

A highlight of the meet was the 2-3 finish in the 100 yard breaststroke against BC, which was scored as a 1-2 finish against Fitchburg (in a tri-meet, the

score is kept as if there were three separate dual meets occurring) of Debbie Schacter '76 and Dallas Abbot '74. Jan Henze '73, Nancy Spinka G and Bev Seavey '73 were the other chief sources. Abbott and Schacter also swam in the 50 yard breaststroke, with times of 45.2 and 44.0 respectively, their 100 times were 1:37.2 and 1:34.9. They both began swimming for the team during IAP, and have shown great promise, continuously lowering their times. Another recent addition to the team is Henze, who took more than two seconds off her 1:12.9 100 yard freestyle time at Boston College when the team went to Bridgewater, and came in second with 1:10.2.

On Monday night the team went to Bridgewater State for their second away meet. Though the coaches had a better idea of how individuals would swim, something that they had not known for the previous meet, the team was minus some of its members, including Schacter, and therefore some shifting of swimmers was necessary, making optimum use of the team impossible.

Spinka was the heroine Monday night, being the only member of the team to take a first. She won the 200 yard freestyle in a time of 2:34.6. The final score was 75-29, Bridgewater winning.

Not to be forgotten is the team's diver, Diane Dickinson, who placed second. She won the diving against both Boston College and Fitchburg by default, as neither of them had divers for the meet. In Tuesday's intramural diving final, Dickinson and Sue Godsell SG, who both dives and swims for the team, placed 2-3.

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